The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

Debate in the Senate on the Air-Line Railroad Bill.

Mr. Schenck's Bill Regulating the Payment of Interest on Bonds.

Passage of a Bill to Regulate the Franking Privilege.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

Mr. SHERMAN, after much difficulty, succeeded in getting his Air-Line Railroad bill considered for an hour in the Senate to-day.

A NEW FINANCIAL BILL.

Gen. SCHENCK introduced to-day a very important financial bill, elsewhere given in full, which, though brief and containing but three points, and only one of them an actually practical proposition, nevertheless embodies nearly all that is likely to be agreed upon by Congress at its present session. It virtually declares that the bonded debt of the United States is payable in coin, except where specifically made payable in lawful money, but that this payment of the bondholders should not be made until the holders of United States notes are paid in coin; in other words, until specie payments are resumed. The second section is the practical proposition, and in careful terms legalizes gold contracts. It is understood that the ideas embodied by the bill have already harmonized the views of quite a number of the principal men in the House. It will be noted that it is not open to the objections made in to-day's TIMES against Mr. SHERMAN's bill. Mr. SCHENCK gave notice that he should report it back from the Ways and Means Committee, and ask action on it next week. This indicates that he feels certain that the Committee will agree to it, and they probably will.

MR. SHERMAN'S FINANCE BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN gave notice to-day that he should call up on Monday next the Finance Bill, with amendments reported from the Finance Committee on Monday, and now before the Senate. Mr. FESSENDEN, in the course of debate to-day, expressed his satisfaction with the leading features of the measure, characterizing it as extremely judicious in many points. He expressed himself as opposed to the amendments of Senator CATTELL.

THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Senate Finance Committee were in session this morning for about an hour, when there was a general conversation on the financial measures before Congress, and also on the advisability of amending in some essential particulars the National Bank law, as indicated in to-day's TIMES.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The House to-day passed the bill prohibiting the use of *fac simile* stamps by members for franking purposes. The second section, which prohibited the sending of mail matter free to members, was stricken out, for the reason, as several members explained, that the abuse was not with people who wrote to members, but with members themselves in their misuse of the privilege.

UNRECONSTRUCTED GEORGIA.

The Senate Judiciary Committee have determined to report adversely on the claim of JOSHUA HILL, of Georgia, to be admitted as a Senator from that State. The whole question of the reconstruction of Georgia has been examined very fully in the Committee, and the decision has been arrived at that the State is not entitled to representation in Congress. There are no grounds of objection to Mr. HILL, but the members of the Committee are not satisfied that the requirements of the Reconstruction laws have been honestly carried out in the reorganization of the State.

VIRGINIA RECONSTRUCTION.

Gov. WELLS, and several other gentlemen of the Radical Republican school were before the Reconstruction of the House and Judiciary Committee of the Senate to-day, and were heard in opposition to the memorial of the Conservatives, submitted to these Committees yesterday. The party represented by Gov. WELLS are very hostile to the changes in the Constitution proposed in this memorial. They argue that Virginia should be reconstructed on the same basis as has prevailed in the other reconstructed States, and that the same degree of compliance with the terms of the Reconstruction acts should be exacted from Virginia that has been exacted from South Carolina.

THE PAYMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Mr. EDMUNDS tried very hard to get up the joint resolution introduced by him some time ago, pledging the faith of the nation to the payment of the public debt in coin or its equivalent, but the Senate refused to do so by a majority of one, giving Mr. SHERMAN's bill the preference. Mr. WHYTE, of Maryland, made a long speech in opposition to the proposed line, after which the Senate went into Executive Session.

SAVINGS BANKS STATISTICS.

In the statistics of Savings Banks given in these dispatches yesterday in refutation of Mr. KELLEY's remarks on the revenue report, the State alluded to should have read Connecticut instead of Massachusetts. The figures were correct when applied to the former State.

THE DENVER PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The discussion on the bill of the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, was continued to-day in the House. After the morning hour, Messrs. COVODE and KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, each made speeches of nearly an hour in length in support of the bill, and Mr. VAN TRUMP, of Ohio, followed in opposition, but gave way at 4:30 o'clock for adjournment. Some twenty gentlemen have signified their intention of speaking, but they will not all have the opportunity, as it is proposed to move the previous question to-morrow.

NOMINATIONS BEFORE THE SENATE.

The Senate was in Executive Session to-day for about an hour. The nominations of Gens. BUCHANAN and GILLEM to the grade of Brigadier-General, in place of Gen. HOOKER, retired, and Gen. ROUSSEAU, deceased, were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and the nomination of JOHN L. DARBY to be Naval Officer at New-York, went to the Committee on Commerce. The withdrawal of the name of PERRY FULLER to be Collector at New-Orleans excited considerable surprise during Executive Session. The nomination of ALEXANDER CUMMINGS to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue was considered. The Finance Committee had reported adverse to him unanimously, but Mr. CAMERON's exertions in his behalf have given him much strength, and there is a probability of his confirmation. As indicative of this, a motion to recommit the nomination to the Committee on Finance failed by a considerable majority. This nomination and the nomination of Mr. SMYTHE are the first on the calendar; and the fact that the session is so close in each case determines the Senate to go into Executive Session, and carries out practically the determination which many Senators have arrived at, which is, not to make any more confirmations except in cases of absolute vacancies, or where the public interests are jeopardized by the present misconduct.

LIBBY PRISON.

From a communication sent to the Senate to-day by the Secretary of War, it appears that the Government has paid $2,[illegible] rent for Libby Prison from April 3, 1865, to June 30, 1868. The property is still in use by the Government, the annual rental being $1,[illegible] per annum.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

It has transpired here in diplomatic circles that the Greek Government has no notion of accepting the result of the Paris Conference. As evidence of this, it may be stated that some of our leading builders of war vessels are being conferred with, for the purpose of ascertaining the cost and time necessary to fit out six ships, such as Greece may want. Usually Greece has no money wherewith to pay for such trifles, but having recently made a loan of $30,000,000, she may be ready now to buy a fleet. The present Grecian Chargé d'Affaires here is Mr. C. R. RANGABE, son of the Greek Minister to France.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day nominated to the Senate MORGAN L. SMITH, Marshal for the Eastern District of Missouri; FRED. A. [illegible], Attorney for the Eastern District of Tennessee; JOHN L. DARBY, Naval Officer for the District of New-York; EDWARD FLINT, of Wisconsin, to be Commissioner to ascertain the amount of money expended by Indiana to enroll volunteers for the late war; ROBERT C. BUCHANAN and A. C. GILLEM, to be Brigadier-Generals in place of ROUSSEAU, deceased, and HOOKER, retired; and WILLIAM H. WEBSTER, Collector of Customs at New-Orleans, in place of PERRY FULLER, whose nomination has been withdrawn.

THE IMPORTATION OF HAY TO GREAT BRITAIN.

The Department of State to-day received a telegram from the United States Minister at London, announcing the revocation of the order prohibiting the importation of hay from this country to Great Britain.

GEN. KILPATRICK.

The leave of absence of Major-Gen. KILPATRICK has been extended until March. The report that he has been drawing pay from the Government while absent from his post is without foundation.

NATIONAL BANK SECURITIES.

The substitution of United States bonds, bearing currency interest, issued to the Pacific Railroad Company, for United States bonds bearing gold interest, as security for the circulation of the National Banks, has been suspended by the Comptroller of the Currency until the pleasure of Congress shall be known on the subject.

THE CASE OF MR. BRADLEY.

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to-day, through Chief Justice CARTTER, declined to accede to the request of JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, made several days since, that the order for his disbarment be considered simply a suspension of his practice before that Court. The Supreme Court of the United States having ordered a peremptory mandamus to the Judges of the District Court to restore BRADLEY to the Bar, it is supposed the next step will be the serving of that process on or before Monday next.

The Court said in conclusion of its opinion that when carefully read it will be seen that this paper of Mr. BRADLEY contains regrets enough. Its fault is that they are not regrets for his own conduct, but regrets for the action of the Court. He retracts nothing that he has said, and makes apology for nothing that he has done. He regrets only that any word or action of his should have been interpreted by the Court as an indignity. He stands by his language uttered to Justice FISHER in Court, and by his challenge to him afterward; but laments that the weakness of the Court should have found anything to blame in these most inoffensive acts on his part. The motion to have the order of the Court disbarring Mr. BRADLEY modified is denied.

THE PHILADELPHIA MINT.

The following gentlemen have been appointed by the President a special Commission to attend the annual assay of the Mint at Philadelphia on the 8th of February next, for the purpose of making the annual trial of the gold and silver coin reserved for that purpose by the Mint of the United States and the branches thereof: Prof. JOSEPH HENRY, of Washington, D. C.; JOHN TORREY, of New-York; E. H. DERBY, of Boston; Prof. A. J. UPSON, of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.; Prof. A. L. PERRY, of Williams College, Massachusetts; ANTHONY J. DREXEL, of Philadelphia; Prof. B. HOWARD RAND, of the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia; JOHN JAY KNOX, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency; M. C. REED, of Hudson, Ohio; Hon. GEORGE WALKER, of Springfield, Mass.; Hon. JONAS R. MCCLINTOCK, of Pittsburg, Penn.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The report of the American Colonization Society, now in session here, shows that the balance in the treasury Jan. 1, 1868, was $8,425. The receipts for the past twelve months have been as follows: From donations, $26,109; from legacies, $16,724; other sources, $8,381. The sum of $31,760 87 has been expended for transportation of emigrants, their support on the voyage and for the first six months after landing in Liberia; $15,609 for repairs to the sailing ship *Golconda*, and $17,627 for other purposes. During the last three years the treasury has been enriched with about $70,000 from the estate of one who had long been a generous friend—the late ELEY FAIRCHILD, Esq. of Bridgeport, Conn., and within the last few weeks $6,000 has been received from the estate of Hon. EDWARD COLES, of Pennsylvania. Appreciating the high purposes for which this Society and Liberia were founded, and which they promise to fulfill, ROBERT ARTHINGTON, Esq., of Leeds, England, has lately transmitted his contribution of $4,806, to be used in sending persons to Liberia. During the last three years the Society's outlays have exceeded the receipts by $63,000. The excess in treasury is thereby almost exhausted, and if its income be not speedily and largely augmented, the work must be considerably reduced.

The several trips of the ship *Golconda* are noticed at length in the report. The total emigration during the year was 453, or 180 less than in 1867; and the total emigration under the auspices of the Colonization Society and at its expense is 13,[illegible] persons.

Reference is made to the large number of applications being received from colored people anxious to emigrate to Liberia. Peace and agricultural and commercial developments continue to prevail in Liberia.

THE TELEGRAPH AND THE POST OFFICE.

The House committee on Post Offices and Post Roads this morning continued the hearing of the parties interested in uniting the Post Office Department with the Telegraph, under the bill advocated by Mr. HUBBARD, of Boston. CHAUNCY SMITH, Esq., of that city, spoke over an hour yesterday morning before the Committee in favor of the bill, and concluded his argument this morning.

MR. EVARTS' RECEPTION.

The first reception of the Attorney-General and Mrs. EVARTS, which took place to-night, will rank with the most brilliant of the season. Congress, the Army, the Navy, the Bench and the Bar were all represented by their most distinguished ornaments. The President and Vice-President-elect, Gen. GRANT, and Speaker COLFAX, were of the company. The Attorney-General and his accomplished lady received their guests with the most unaffected cordiality.

THE DENVER MINT.

The Secretary of the Treasury has communicated to the House, with his approval, the bill proposed by the Director of the Mint to convert the Branch Mint at Denver into an Assay Office, and the bill to establish an Assay Office at Helena, Montana. The Secretary says the total amount of bullion deposited at the Branch Mint at Denver during 1866 was $[illegible]; in 1867, $[illegible]; in 1868, $[illegible], and the largest ever deposited was $[illegible] in 1864. No coinage has ever been executed at Denver, and no appropriation made to procure dresses and machinery for that purpose. The bill proposed will reduce the force one-half, and the expenses in the same proportion, and give all the facilities the people of Colorado require. The Secretary also indorses a bill relative to refining gold and silver bullion at the United States Mint.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

An abstract of the quarterly reports of the National Banking Associations of the City of New-York shows their resources to be ... $[illegible]
Of which there is in specie ... [illegible]
Legal-tender notes ... [illegible]
And three per cent. certificates ... [illegible]

An abstract of the quarterly reports of the National Banking Institutions of Boston shows their resources to be ... $124,[illegible]
Of which there is in specie ... [illegible]
Legal-tender notes ... [illegible]
And three per cent. certificates ... [illegible]

An abstract of the quarterly reports of the National Banking Associations of Philadelphia show their resources to be ... $82,[illegible]
Of which there is in specie ... [illegible]
Legal-tender notes ... [illegible]
And in three per cent. certificates ... [illegible]

THE SUPREME COURT.

The United States Supreme Court was occupied to-day with the case of the Chicago and Quincy Railroad Company, appellants, vs. Ashel Raigh. This case involves the question of the liability of all the railroad companies to FRANCIS STEVENS for the use of his patent car-brakes. Judges CURTIS and COMSTOCK appeared as counsel for the railroad companies, and GEORGE HARDING for the patentee. When the Court adjourned to-morrow, it will be until Monday next.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

The President laid before the Senate a remonstrance against the proposed amendment of the Bankrupt law. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Resolutions of a Convention in Texas, in relation to the Indians, were referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

MEMORIALS AND PETITIONS.

Mr. CONKLING presented a memorial of importers and dealers in wines in New-York, praying for a reduction of the tax on sales of liquors, and for legislation making all taxes on such sales uniform. Referred to the Committee on Finance. Also, a memorial of merchants and dealers in distilled spirits in the City of New-York, for legislation modifying the existing Internal Revenue laws, which was referred to the same Committee.

Mr. POMEROY presented several petitions for woman suffrage.

Mr. ANTHONY presented a like memorial, which, with the others, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MORGAN presented the remonstrance of Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., manufacturers of telegraph material, against the passage of the bill now pending to allow the importation of such material duty free. Referred to Committee on Commerce. Also, several remonstrances against any increase of the duty on imported steel. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. HOWE presented the remonstrance of the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee against the further extension of a certain portion of the Bankrupt law. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. Also, resolution of the same body asking for the appointment of a commission to locate a canal above the Falls of Niagara. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. PATTERSON, of Tennessee, at his own request was relieved from further duty on the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. HARLAN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported back the bill relating to judicial proceedings in the District.

Mr. VICKERS, from the same Committee, reported a bill to arch the Tiber, north of Pennsylvania-avenue.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. THAYER introduced a bill granting land in aid of the construction of a railroad from Sioux City, Iowa, to Columbus, Nebraska. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands. It grants ten alternate sections per mile on each side of the line.

Mr. ROBERTSON introduced a bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims to claims of loyal citizens against the United States for the appropriation or destruction of their property by the army engaged in the suppression of the late rebellion. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to provide for the reduction of the military forces of the United States, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

It provides for the mustering out of some officers of minor grade, for the enlistment of soldiers for five years, for the abolition of drills and guard and other unnecessary work on the Sabbath, and gives to officers the benefit of the provision as to time of brevet, which now applies to officers.

Mr. WILSON also introduced a bill, which had the same reference, to reorganize the General officers of the army.

It retains the General at the same pay, provides for Lieutenant-Generals at reduced pay, abolishes the grade of Brigadier, except where held by Chiefs of Bureau of Staff Departments, and the Chief of Staff of the General of the army, and provides that in time of war brigades shall be commanded by Colonels selected for merit.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. POMEROY moved to take up the bill relating to the central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved an amendment, to take up his joint resolution in regard to the public debt.

Mr. POMEROY raised the point of order that the amendment was not germane to his motion.

After some discussion on this point, it was decided against.

Mr. EDMUNDS thereupon remarked that he thought his resolution as important, at least of as much public interest, and as worthy of the immediate attention of the Senate, as the bill relating to the central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad.

The Senate then refused to take up Mr. EDMUNDS's resolution by a vote of 22 nays to 23 yeas.

THE AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to proceed to the consideration of the bill to promote commerce between the States, (the Air-Line Railroad bill.)

Mr. EDMUNDS hoped the motion might be voted down, so that he might have an opportunity to move to order the consideration of his resolution.

Mr. FESSENDEN spoke briefly in favor of taking up the resolution in regard to the public debt in preference to any other measure at this time. He was in favor of that bill, as he was also in favor of the very judicious bill reported the other day by the Committee on Finance, and he would be ready at the proper time to vote with the Chairman of that Committee (Mr. SHERMAN) to take up that bill, but he could not vote with him to take up the railroad bill, which, whether a good or bad measure, could not probably, he thought, become a law this session.

Mr. SHERMAN regretted that any other bill or resolution should be put in antagonism to this railroad bill, because it was a very important one, and every provision of it had already, in other forms, received the assent of Congress.

Mr. DOOLITTLE thought that, since the settlement of the question growing out of the war, no measure involving graver questions, in regard to the respective rights and powers of the General Government, and of the States over the territory and internal commerce of the States, had been presented. It was really, in his judgment, a proposition to wipe out of existence, the States and to consolidate in the General Government absolute and despotic power. The merits of a bill involving such weighty questions could not be considered and determined without long discussion, and, therefore, he was not prepared to vote to take it up at this time, much less to vote for it when it should come up.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN was in favor of taking it up, and the resolution of Mr. SHERMAN. The Air-Line bill was then taken up by a vote of 30 yeas to [illegible] nays.

Mr. WHYTE made a long argument against the bill, which he regarded as proposing one of the most alarming encroachments of Federal power, even in these days of rapid consolidation. He directed attention to the extraordinary framework of the bill, giving the proposed corporations power to construct, equip and operate railroads through certain States, without the consent of those States, and other extraordinary powers, which the General Government had no constitutional right to give or to exercise, because they would be in direct violation of the rights of the States over their territory. In support of this view he cited from the Madison Papers, and from several decisions of the Supreme Court. Passing to the question of the policy of exercising this power, supposing it to exist in the General Government, he said that it would be most unwise, because it would convert Congress into a great corporation-creating machine, and would thereby transfer to the subjects of the Capitol the lobbies of thirty-four States. He was no apologist for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, or any other corporation. He was in favor of holding them all strictly to their charters. [illegible] the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, one of the grievances complained of, was, in his judgment, whether constitutional or not, wholly unjust and impolitic, and would probably be repealed by the Legislature of Maryland at the next session. In reply to the complaint that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad does not check baggage from Washington through Baltimore and the West, he read a letter from Mr. GARRETT, the President of the road, [illegible] the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, and [illegible] of the Baltimore and Ohio Company. To Mr. SHERMAN's statement that the earnings of the Washington branch of the road were [illegible] [illegible] Pennsylvania Central Railroad proposed in Mr. SHERMAN's bill. He read a letter from the President of the Baltimore and Potomac road, arguing that no additional road between Washington and Baltimore would be necessary to meet the wants of the public.

Mr. POMEROY moved to go into Executive Session. Messrs. SUMNER and SHERMAN opposed the motion.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the motion was carried; so the Senate at 3 o'clock went into Executive Session.

After coming out of Executive Session, the Senate at 4:30 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. VAN WYCK presented a petition of citizens of Schoharie County, New-York, asking that the Pension laws be so amended that all pensions shall be allowed from the date the right accrued, if application be made within seven years.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. JUDD introduced a bill to enable the City of Chicago to enlarge its Harbor. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill for the relief of States entitled to swamp land indemnity. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to communicate all facts, estimates, &c., connected with the building of the Marine Hospital at Chicago.

Mr. SCHENCK introduced a bill to strengthen the public credit, and relating to contracts for the payment of coin. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The bill reads as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the Government to discharge all just obligations to the public creditors, and to settle conflicting questions and interpretations of the laws by virtue of which such obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent of all the interest-bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligations has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money or other currency than gold or silver; provided, however, that before any of said interest-bearing obligations, not already due, shall mature or be paid before maturity, the obligations not bearing interest known as United States notes, shall be made convertible into coin at the option of the holder.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any contract hereafter made specifically payable in coin, and the consideration of which may be a loan of coin or a sale of property, or the rendering of labor or service of any kind, the price of which, as carried into the contract, may have been adjusted on the basis of the coin value thereof at the time of such sale, or the rendering of such service on labor, shall be legal and valid, and may be enforced according to its terms, and on the trial of a suit brought for the enforcement of any such contract, proof of the real consideration may be given.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, Chairman of the Post Office Committee, reported a bill to restrict and regulate the franking privilege, as follows:

Be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any officer of the Government, member of Congress or other person entitled by law to the franking privilege to exercise said privilege otherwise than by his or her written autograph signature upon the matter franked, and all letters or other mail matter not thus franked by the written signature of a person entitled by law to exercise such privilege shall be charged with the rates of postage which are now or may be hereafter established by law.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the first day of April next no officer of the Government, member of Congress or other person entitled by law to the franking privilege shall, by reason of such privilege be entitled to receive through the mails any mail matter free of postage, but all mail matter directed to such officer, member of Congress, or other person that shall pass duly franked or otherwise declared by law free matter will be charged postage as in other cases.

Mr. WASHBURNE asked Mr. FARNSWORTH to accept a substitute repealing all laws and parts of laws conferring the franking privilege on any person whatever.

Mr. FARNSWORTH declined to allow the substitute to be offered, because he was satisfied it could not pass.

After considerable discussion, Mr. MILLER moved to add to the second section the words, "Except correspondence with the Commissioner of Pensions in relation to pensions." Rejected.

Mr. JOHNSON moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived.

Mr. LAFLIN was opposed to the use of the franking privilege in any manner. He was in favor of the present bill just so far as it tended in this direction; but was opposed to the second section, because it granted to members of Congress a privilege it denied to the people. He argued in favor of the abolition of the franking privilege because it would reduce the vast expenditures in the way of public printing, asserting that the same cost from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 annually. He should vote for the bill only as a step in the right direction.

Mr. PERRY moved to strike out the second section. Agreed to—yeas 128, nays 56.

The bill containing the one section was then passed without division.

The following is the vote on striking out the second section:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Archer, Ashley of Nevada, Ashley of Ohio, Axtell, Bailey, Banks, Barnum, Beatty, Beck, Benjamin, Blaine, Blair, Boles, Boutwell, Boyden, Boyer, Bromwell, Buckland, Buckley, Burr, Butler of Tennessee, Cake, Cary, Chanler, Churchill, Cobb, Coburn, Covode, Cornell, Cullom, Dawes, Delano, Dockery, Dodge, Eliot of Massachusetts, Elliott of Arkansas, Ferris, Ferry, Field, French, Garfield, Getz, Glossbrenner, Golladay, Gove, Grover, Griswold, Grover, Hawkins, Higby, Holman, Hooper, Hopkins, Humphrey, Hunter, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Jones of North Carolina, Jones of Kentucky, Julian, Kelley, Kelsey, Kerr, Ketcham, [illegible], Lincoln, Logan, Loughridge, Lynch, Mallory, Marshall, Maynard, McCarthy, McCormick, McCullough, Mercur, Mullins, Mungen, Myers, Newcomb, Nicholson, Norris, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Perham, Peters, Pike, Price, Prince, Randall, Raum, [illegible], Robinson, Ross, Sawyer, Schenck, Shanks, Sitgreaves, [illegible], Stevens, Stokes, Taffe, Thomas, [illegible], Van Aernam, Van Auken, Van Horn of New-York, Van Horn of Missouri, Washburn of Indiana, Walker, Whittemore, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Ohio, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windom, Woodward, Wood, Young—128.

NAYS—Messrs. Arnell, Baker, Baldwin, Barnes, Benton, Bingham, Broomall, Clarke of Ohio, Cook, Dewees, Donnelly, [illegible], Hill, Hinds, Holbrook, Hubbard, Judd, Kelley, Ladin, Lash, Mallory, McKee, Miller, Moore, Moorhead, [illegible], Lawrence of Ohio, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Myers, Newcomb, Niblack, Paine, Phelps, Pierce, Pile, Plants, Poland, Polsley, [illegible], Schofield, Shellabarger, Spalding, Stark-weather, Stover, Taber, Taylor, Trimble, Temple of Tennessee, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Trump, Van Wyck, Ward, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Massachusetts, Williams of Pennsylvania—56.

PAYMENT OF CONTRACTS.

Mr. JULIAN offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that existing contracts, and those that may hereafter be made, be adjusted and paid in gold on the basis of the relative value of gold and United States notes.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill for the removal of disabilities from a large number of persons in the Southern States.

Mr. MULLINS remarked that a number of the persons proposed to be relieved were from Shenandoah County, Va., and inquired whether MOSBY was included.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said he was not, but if the gentleman from Tennessee would introduce a bill for his relief it would receive due consideration.

Mr. MULLINS—Well, Sir, Gabriel will snap his resurrection gun before I will do it. [Laughter.]

Mr. WARD opposed the bill because no reason was assigned why the persons named in it should be relieved any more than other persons in the South. The bill was passed by the requisite two-third vote.

PENSION BILLS.

The business of the morning hour then at 12:15 commenced, being the call of Committees for reports.

A large number of bills for pensions were reported from the Committees on Revolutionary and Invalid Pensions, and were variously disposed of.

THE PUBLIC CREDIT.

Mr. SCHENCK gave notice, in reference to the bill introduced by him to-day to strengthen the public credit and in relation to gold contracts, that in a week or two hence, when the business of the House would admit, he expected to be authorized by the Committee of Ways and Means to report it back and to submit some remarks in support of it. An opportunity would be offered for discussion, and he would then try to get the action of the House upon it.

TAKING THE CENSUS.

Mr. GARFIELD offered a resolution for a select committee of seven to inquire and report as to what legislation is necessary to provide for taking the ninth census. Adopted.

THE DENVER PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The House, at 3:15 o'clock, resumed the consideration of the Senate bill granting land and right of way to the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company.

Mr. LOGAN offered a substitute for the bill, proposing to authorize the Company to connect its road with the Union Pacific Railroad at or near Cheyenne, and to issue coupon bonds to the extent of —— dollars per mile, to be guaranteed by the United States.

Mr. COVODE addressed the House in advocacy and explanation of the bill. He showed the importance of completing the railroad link which this bill proposed to effect. It would enable the people to carry their civilization and commerce into the heart of Mexico and bring back trains freighted with ore from Mexican mines. It would be the highway between the 500,000,000 of Asia and the 200,000,000 of people in Europe, and it would be the most effectual means of repressing Indian hostilities. He did not believe that specie payment could be resumed inside of five years without bringing a crisis on the country. The best thing that could be done to bring about safe resumption, beside encouraging Southern productions, increasing exports and diminishing imports, was to extend the Pacific Railroad rapidly into the mining regions so that the production of gold could be increased.

Mr. KELLEY followed in defense and advocacy of the bill, first however, having a personal explanation with his colleague (Mr. RANDALL) in reference to frauds in the Philadelphia Navy-yard. He replied to Mr. WASHBURNE's speech of yesterday against the bill, denying that the bonds of the Company were absolutely secured; that the Government could not possibly lose anything by them, and that the Government had already saved millions of money by the railroad in the transportation of its troops and supplies. He asserted that the subsidy asked for by this link of the road was only $800,000 and that if the bill had been passed at the last session it would have been an absolute saving to the Government in the economical movement of its army and supplies. He quoted Gen. SHERMAN's statement to show that the building of the road would put an end to Indian wars. Travel and trade would then pass safely. As a measure of humanity, as a measure of economy, and as a measure for the development of the industry of the country, he believed that the gentlemen from Illinois would show his devotion to the interests of the country more by advocating than by opposing the bill.

Mr. VAN TRUMP followed in a speech in opposition to the bill. He declared himself opposed to granting any more subsidies to mere private corporations, for the reason that outside of the question of constitutional power, they were intended to inure more to private than to public good. He had not only grave doubts of the constitutional power of Congress to grant subsidies, but his convictions as to the wrong and impolicy of the system, in the present disturbed condition of the country, were clear and unhesitating. Without concluding his remarks he yielded to a motion to adjourn, and the House thereupon, at 4:30, adjourned.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAVA AND HAMMONIA.

The Cunard steamship *Java*, which left Liverpool Jan. 9, and Queenstown Jan. 10, reached this port yesterday, with three days' later news than was at hand by the *City of Antwerp*. The steamship *Hammonia*, from Hamburg Jan. 6, and Havre Jan. 9, also arrived yesterday.

Details arrive gradually relative to the sad end of VISCOUNT DE PAIVA, Portuguese Minister at Berlin, which occurred recently under tragic circumstances. He passed the evening before his death at the house of M. BLEICHRÖDER, where every one noticed his profound despondency. His valet coming his servant, on entering the Minister's bed-chamber, found M. DE PAIVA hanging by the neck from the espagnolette of the window.

The *Roi Jerome*, of the Valery Company has just landed in Rome forty-eight cases of Remington muskets, which the Papal Government had ordered at Birmingham. There are in all 5,000 stand of arms, with sixty rounds of ammunition for each. The foreign corps are to be provided with these rifles at once, before the native troops. The distribution is to commence with the Pontifical Zouaves, who will be in possession of the new arms within three weeks.

A French lady, Mlle. MARIE DE GENTELLES, having recently published a book censuring the luxury of women and the extravagance of their dress, has been rewarded by a letter from the Pope highly approving of the work, wishing the author the utmost success in the mission she has undertaken, and bestowing upon her his paternal blessing as a gage of that success. In his letter, PIUS IX. recalls the fact that in October last he felt compelled to say a few words on the same subject to the people of Rome. The substance of his present remarks is that women who spend too much thought upon dress have none left for religion or family duties. In concluding he says that if wives wish to gain the esteem and affection of their husbands they do not need costly and splendid toilettes, but have only to cultivate their hearts and minds.

The Swedish paper *Dagens Nyheter* reports that the Prince of Wales, during his stay in Stockholm, on the 20th December was admitted into Freemasonry, and passed through six degrees. His Royal Highness, on the following day, had some additional degrees conferred upon him, and was created a Knight of the Masonic Order of Charles XIII.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Season—Religious Topics—The Question of Primogeniture—Tenant Right—The Overend, Gurney & Co. Failure—Metropolitan Amusements—State of Society.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 9, 1869.

The days have begun to lengthen, but the cold has not begun to strengthen. It is warm and bright, when the sun shines. London is enveloped much of the time in a thick, black fog. Even when the nights are starlit the mornings are a sort of aerial pea-soup, through which you get by the sense of feeling. Through this mixture Hansom cabs dash and rattle, and great vans rumble and roar. One person a day is killed in London by being run over in the streets. The wounded to the killed may be in the proportion of other battles.

To pay for last Summer's drought, England is drowned this Winter. The upper Thames valley is overflowed so that on the railway you pass for twenty or thirty miles as through a lake—the water at times coming close to the rails. Even the canal boats are stopped, for the towpaths are under water. The boats are commonly towed by donkeys. You see one as big as a Newfoundland dog tugging on the towpath at a boat load of coal, and to increase the sense of disproportion, a man driving the donkey who could easily carry him. A Dutchman would harness his wife in with the donkey, while he steered the boat and smoked his pipe, which would be a more economical proceeding. No frost, no snow, but muggy and wet; plenty of grass for the cattle, but a large part of it under water, or in a muck or mud. The cellars in the lower parts of London are full of water, and at Kew Bridge last night, I found the water over the rails at the station.

THE SITUATION.

England is pretty quiet. The Christmas murders have been a larger crop than usual, and a man who came from Norwich to keep Christmas and commit suicide, because he killed his first wife thirteen years ago, decided, after several efforts, to give himself up to the Police and be dealt with according to law. As the man's wife disappeared at the time specified, and pieces of a woman were found at the same period, his story is probably true; but if he changes his mind and refuses to plead guilty at the trial, it is not likely that he can be convicted.

No interest is felt here beyond the circle of bondholders and speculators, in the affairs of either Spain or Greece or Turkey. English policy requires that Turkey shall be sustained as a barrier against Russia, and France is with England for reasons of her own. But there is very little sentiment about it. England is disgusted with any country that does not keep its credit good, and pay its dividends. In this respect the Turks have done better than Spaniards, Greeks or Italians. The Spanish revolution is not completed—there are serious disturbances in Italy—the Greeks are fussy and ungrateful. England may have more paupers and thieves, more suffering and starvation than these three countries put together; still she looks down upon them from the height her of settled Government, prosperous finances and three per cent. consols with supreme satisfaction.

RELIGIOUS TOPICS.

I am inclined to think that the real sensation of the week has been the news that the Marquis of Bute has turned Papist. This young man, just come of age, with three hundred thousand pounds a year and a peerage, has gone over to Rome. The *Times* has a leader a column long to prove that it is a matter of no consequence. The Marquis of Bute is no more than any other young man, and his three hundred thousand a year of no more account than any other similar income. It is only one vote in the Lords. That is so; but for all that the fact is serious and annoying. It sets every young peer, every young man to asking, "What made him do it?" and it is evident that the *Times* would much rather he had followed the example of the Marquis of Hastings. When a thoughtful young nobleman, of illustrious family, wide connections, and almost fabulous wealth, goes over at this period of Ritualistic and disestablishing excitement, it is a very serious matter indeed. It will influence many who are now wavering and uncertain.

Forty years ago there was one Catholic priest in England who had been a clergyman of the Established Church—the Hon. and Rev. GEORGE SPENCER; now there are forty such priests in this archdiocese of Westminster, and about two hundred in the country. Lay converts are probably in proportion. The converts the last year in the archdiocese are 2,300, and the seventy per cent. are mostly from the upper and middle ranks of society. The Ritualist papers, notwithstanding the Privy Council's decision, lighted candles and kneeling during consecration, have been for weeks denouncing secession to Rome; but the *Saturday* defends, which over and a clergyman of the Church went too far [illegible]. What then is likely to happen when the Queen in Council decides that an act of Parliament, passed three centuries ago, binds the Church not only in doctrine, but down to the minutest ceremony, and that the act is to be interpreted, not by Bishops or ecclesiastical Courts, but by three or four dissenting or infidel lawyers?

Whether more or less are driven over to Rome, one thing seems certain. Clergymen openly admit that the disestablishment of the Church is at hand, and many of them are ready to say of State control, with Dr. PUSEY, "Believing I rejoice, to see the curse removed." The first result of this would be to divide the actual establishment into four or five different and warring sects. It is only the State control that now keeps them nominally together. In belief they are now far as the poles asunder. The State policy is to have the utmost uniformity in ceremony, so as to permit the utmost latitude in belief. You may interpret creeds or articles as you please, follow PUSEY or COLENSO, but you shall not light a candle so long as you can see to read the service, or kneel when the Rubric says stand, or put water in the wine, under pain of indictment and imprisonment.

But it is not Ritualists alone who are affected by the late decision. They can for the most part evade it. It does not touch doctrine. By darkening their chancels they can lawfully light their candles. They can bow very low without kneeling. They can put water in the wine in the vestry. They need not incense persons or things, but burn as much as they like generally. On the other hand, by the judgment of the Privy Council it is obligatory on the lowest evangelical to wear the vestments, and to consecrate with his back to the people. The Ritualists propose to raise a fund to prosecute the Archbishop of York for not wearing surplice and cope. As there are thousands who do not use the vestments, and there are hundreds who do more, an impartial carrying out of Popery would be something greater, in a shameless and sharp-tongued parody, but I do not like to continue the quotation.

HON. REVERDY JOHNSON.

Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, American Minister, has been presented with an address by the workingmen of South London at the instigation of Rev. NEWMAN HALL, and he made a capital speech in reply—as he always does—with no end of cheers and roars of laughter. He is considered one of the best speakers now to be heard in England. Of course he has been too good natured to the secessionists—but good nature is his failing. A Tory paper wishes to know whether, if Mr. LAIRD and Mr. ROEBUCK were hanged, drawn and quartered, nicely pickled and sent to America, it would be satisfactory. If so, Mr. JOHNSON will, on his expected recall, take home the peace offering, well salted, and smoked if preferred, in his portmanteau.

THE QUESTION OF PRIMOGENITURE.

The newspapers are discussing the laws and customs of primogeniture, which Mr. BRIGHT and the Radicals have so violently attacked. Englishmen, as a rule, are for keeping property together—for adding rather than dividing. As long as men can make wills, landed estates, as a rule, will remain intact. And wills, unless to religious objects, are very sacred. No British Parliament in this generation is likely to enact that a man shall not do as he likes with his property, personal or real, unless he gives it to a priest or a spiritualist. How then can primogenitural inheritance be done away with. Even were all restrictions and difficulties, costly and vexatious law proceedings, removed from the transfer of lands were it as easy to sell land as stocks or bales of cotton, who can say that even this would not favor its accumulation, like other property, in the fewest hands. The whole tendency of free trade is to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. This is its operation here—and trade societies, combinations, and protective laws are barriers erected to oppose this tendency. As long as rich men want land, they will have it. As long as it is bought and sold, and the more freely so, those will have more of it who have the means to purchase it. It is not unlikely that when the people have disestablished the Church, they may take it into their heads to disestablish the landlords; but if every estate in these islands were confiscated to-morrow, if land were still left as private property, with free trade and easy transfer, in two or three generations it would be in as few or fewer hands than at present.

TENANT RIGHT.

The Orange and Tory North of Ireland appears now to be joining the rest of the country in a cry for tenant right. Ireland is not unlikely in a few years to have an entire liberal representation voting solid for the land laws her people require, but when the matter of tenant right is agitated, landlord right may possibly come under investigation. Sackville-street in Dublin is to that beautiful city what Broadway is to New-York, about twice as broad, and throwing in, on a lesser scale, Wall-street and Fifth-avenue. The other night a man was heard in Sackville-street, crying out "Extra!" "Glorious News! Another landlord shot in Tipperary!" If I proposed to run for anything in Ireland, the first plank in my platform would be the disestablishment of landlords, and for their own good too, for if they were quietly disestablished and disendowed, nobody would wish to shoot them, and they might be non-resident and welcome. But GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN is sure to settle it.

THE OVEREND, GURNEY & CO. FAILURE.

Considering the tendency to imitation that exists, and the facility with which people follow fashions, the news that six directors of OVEREND, GURNEY & Co. are undergoing examination on charges of fraud to the amount of £3,000,000, may give uncomfortable feelings to the managers of great companies elsewhere. There are, I think, three of the most respectable Gurney family obliged to give bail from day to day, about £10,000 each, to keep from being locked up in Newgate. It seems hardly possible that six managers of such a house should be sentenced to penal servitude; but when British justice is aroused it is something terribly savage. There are times when an English jury would hang anything short of Majesty, if even short of that, which is the reason why royal and noble personages are not tried by juries, but by their peers, and why they cannot always be punished, even if found guilty.

METROPOLITAN AMUSEMENTS.

I promised myself, and you, perhaps, to see the pantomimes. Conscientiously, I sat through the "Puss in Boots" at Drury Lane. There is a nice wash scene in it, with two long series of waterfalls of real water, and there is a very gorgeous transformation scene. There are two hundred, more or less, handsome girls with presentable legs, that is small enough, and three hundred boys, or girls that pass for boys. Most of the fun is in pussy's tail. "Puss in Boots" is played by the low comedian, and his tail is a yard long, prehensile, with strong muscular contractions. For the rest, save two or three bright, clever faces, in two fair dancers, it is very poor. An hour and a half is taken up with advertising various commercial houses willing to pay for it, in what is called the comic business. Of this full twenty minutes was devoted to a comic demonstration of the superiority of English to American safes, and of CHATWOOD's to all others. The clowns easily broke open all the safes but CHATWOOD's—if that is the name. Puss came with Yankees, in stylish trousers, tried his in vain, while the clown smashed the American safe in no time. I did not see the fun of it.

Still, I shall see them all in course. I would almost do over again the dreary Drury Lane, to see the lovely children in the private boxes. I have an engagement to meet the sweetest darling, aged 11 years, at the Crystal Palace. We are to meet by the fountain in the Tropical Department—she is to write me what day. She was my partner at whist last night at Islewood, but got very sleepy about 9, after playing "ON WINGS and ROSES" on the piano-forte, so she went and had her glorious black hair put in papers, came and allowed me to kiss her good night, and is to write where I am to meet her at the Palace pantomime.

SOCIETY.

The *Daily News* is deprecating the indelicacies of the stage. I have seen more in a drawing-room. The Stage is not worse than Society. And then, in pantomime, as in all art, everything is in the intention. Where the motive is pure, all is pure, and drapery has very little to do with it. The stage pictures are like other pictures; and, as far as I can judge, the girls who help to make up the pictures in burlesques and pantomimes are quite as good as those I see elsewhere. As a rule, fun is innocent. When people laugh much they are not immoral—not at least in any very bad fashion. The morals of peoples differ. Scotland and Wales are peculiar in that way. The Royal Commission on the Marriage laws has just been taking testimony on Scottish customs among the well-educated, pious, humbler classes in that sedate and sensible country. The witnesses testify that courtship is usually carried on in the dead of night. The lover, when all are asleep, comes tap, tap, tapping at his mistress' window. If she likes him, or thinks she may, she opens it for him to get in; or, if that is not convenient, or if the weather is fine, gets out herself. The length of this sort of courtship depends upon circumstances. In most cases it ends in marriage, after a formal rating by the Church authorities; but various accidents make the proportion of illegitimate children in Scotland larger than in most parts of the United Kingdom. In fact, the customs in many parts of the United Kingdom are now what they were in some parts of New-England, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania fifty years ago. When the report of the Royal Commission is published, we shall have the full particulars. MONADNOCK.

CHARLES DICKENS.

A New Reading by the Eminent Author.

From the London Times, Jan. 6.

Never, probably, through the force of mere reading was a vast concourse held so completely within the grasp of one man as was the audience assembled in St. James' Hall to hear the episode of *Nancy's* murder from "Oliver Twist," with which Mr. CHARLES DICKENS has opened his second course of "farewell readings." As the tale of horror progressed, consciousness became more and more fixed, and people listened with a sort of sacred curiosity, which was all the more remarkable as nearly every one must have known what was coming as well as Mr. DICKENS himself. *Fagin* and *Noah Claypole*, who, especially happily represented, commence the story, caused now and then a little mirth, but directly *Sikes* made his appearance there was a general feeling that all must brace up their nerves to encounter something awful. Indeed, at the scene where the murder is actually committed, some ladies covered their faces with their hands as if they would shut their eyes to horrors addressed to the imagination only. That in giving so potent a shock to the sensibilities of an assembly whose nerves may be considered more delicate than those of an ever a mass of playgoers there was something like peril Mr. DICKENS was well aware. The question had arisen in his own mind whether, while striving to produce awe, he might not possibly cause disgust, and he did not venture to make his experiment with the general public till a chosen few had pronounced their judgment on the performance. The opinion of the select body that *Nancy* was to be publicly murdered without scruple has been more than confirmed by one of the largest audiences ever brought together by the force of Mr. DICKENS' irresistible elocution.

The extracts from "Oliver Twist" are most judiciously made so as to include the whole story of the murder, with its antecedents and consequences, to the exclusion of all extraneous matter. First comes the dialogue, in which the Jew instructs *Claypole* to watch *Nancy*; then the interview of *Nancy* with *Mr. Brownlow* on London Bridge; then the scene where the Jew excites the wrath of *Sikes* by revealing the treachery of his mistress, then the murder itself, and, lastly, the death of the murderer.

It is in the scene where the crime is committed that Mr. DICKENS displays his force to the utmost, and nothing can be more impressive than the despairing entreaties of the unfortunate woman when she feels that her fate is inevitable. But this climax is prepared with the utmost care, and the audience are rather absorbed than startled. Let us add that every personage in this tale is played with a distinctness that belongs to the highest order of acting. Seldom is a Jew so well played on the stage as *Fagin* is represented on the platform by Mr. DICKENS, and the gradual increase of his rage to frenzy as he acquaints *Sikes* with the transgression of *Nancy* is marvelous as a natural delineation of passion. To the Jew, lively in his anger, are contrasted the burglar, with his stolid brutality, and the half-knowing, half-stupid *Claypole*, on whose character light is thrown by the "reading" that is scarcely to be found in the book. Though a gentleman in an ordinary evening dress is the only personage presented to the spectators, the personages in the story, by the mere agency of voice and gesture become so many separate beings, whose course is followed with rapt attention, and it is not till the reading is over that the hearers are roused from the delusion created by the reader.

PERILS OF THE SEA.

Inquiry into the Circumstances of the Wreck of the Hibernia.

An inquiry into the circumstances attending the foundering of the screw-steamer *Hibernia* began on Jan. 6, in the Justiciary Court Hall at Glasgow. The proceedings were instituted at the instance of the Board of Trade. The Justices on the bench were Mr. WILLIAM MCLEAN and Mr. R. S. CUNLIFFE; and the Nautical Assessors were Capt. HARRIS and Mr. GALLOWAY, Shipwrights' Surveyor to the Board of Trade. Legal Assessor and Clerk of the Court, Mr. GEORGE GRAY. Mr. JAMES O'DOWD, barrister, conducted the inquiry on behalf of the Board of Trade. Mr. T. G. WRIGHT attended on behalf of the owners and master of the *Hibernia*.

After Mr. O'DOWD had opened the proceedings, evidence was taken. The first three witnesses deposed to mere technical matters, as to the size and equipment of the vessel and its boats, and as to its condition at the time of the last survey. At that time everything appeared to be in admirable condition.

ROBERT DOUGLAS MUNRO, Master of the *Hibernia*, said: I commanded the *Hibernia* for about three years. There was another master before me for a short time. [Here witness handed in his master's certificate, dated 18th February, 1861.] The *Hibernia* had fifty-nine of a crew, all told, when she left New-York, and seventy-four passengers—133 souls in all. She had a full general cargo, consigned to Glasgow. She had no cargo on deck. In my judgment, she was sufficiently seaworthy in every respect when we left New-York, and she was well provided with everything. She left New-York on the 14th of November, the weather being moderate at the time. From the 14th until the 21st we had variable weather. On the latter day we experienced a severe gale of wind, and a heavy sea coming on board, one of our lifeboats was destroyed. Nothing serious happened until the 24th. On the morning of that day, about 3 o'clock, the wind was blowing a strong gale from the southwest. At that time our position would be 30 W., 55½ N., bringing us between seven and eight hundred miles of the Irish coast. I was sleeping, but was called by the chief officer at that hour, according to orders. Before I got dressed I heard the engine raving, and immediately after the screw-propeller striking very heavily upon the stern posts. It struck eight or ten times, shaking the ship from end to end. At that time we were going about eleven knots. The ship immediately afterward broached to, and would not answer the helm. We commenced at once to shorten sail, and let the ship lie-to until morning, to ascertain the damage. At daylight the chief officer and chief engineer and I examined over the stern to ascertain what was the matter. We came to the conclusion that the screw had come off the shaft. On looking over into the water we could see the propeller sticking against the outer stern-post, which appeared to be bent. Previous to this the engineer had been down examining the shaft, and could see nothing the matter with it. We got a chain round one of the blades, and hauled the screw taut to the quarter to prevent it from striking. This was just at daylight—about 7:30 in the morning. Before touching the shaft, the chief engineer went down into the water-tight space to look after the glands. The other engineers were in the tunnel. We had three engineers on board, all certificated men. The chief engineer, I understand, had a first-class certificate. So, also, I think, had the second; he had lately passed for chief, although not promoted. In a consultation we had, the chief engineer proposed to withdraw the shaft in order to get rid of the propeller. I have not a certificate in steam. I did not go in for it, because I did not think it usual for masters, as a general thing, to have certificates for steam. I deferred to the suggestion of the engineer, who said there was no danger in withdrawing the shaft, as it was all one taper. He had seen it taken out and put in several times, and I had confidence in him knowing about it. I was up on deck, watching the screw over the stern, when the shaft was withdrawn. I wanted to see it go clear of the stern-posts. I remained on deck about a quarter of an hour, and while there the chief engineer told me that the shaft was broken, and that the end had come through the stuffing box. He and I immediately went down to the tunnel, and tried to get the shaft back. In doing this we used the tackle we had had in the tunnel for the purpose of getting it in. All we could do, after half an hour's working, was to move it about three inches. We found we could not move it any further, as the water was rushing strongly into the tunnel. We had to leave the tunnel, and shut the slide-door, owing to the quantity of water. The ship was making water in the after-hold, as the carpenter, who was making soundings by my directions, found. He immediately went and shut down the sluice-valve in the water-tight compartment. I immediately got the engineer to fire up the large boiler fires, which had been let down after the accident, and as soon as steam was up we set on the bilge injections and all the engine pumps. We succeeded in pumping out about a foot of water up till about noon. Shortly after noon the water began to increase upon the pumps. About 1 o'clock we observed the shaft to be out of the after-stern-post, and striking heavily. We supposed the end of the shaft had damaged the stern-pipe, causing the water to increase rapidly. From that time the water gained about a foot an hour, in spite of all the pumps. The engines were going about sixty revolutions per minute. The injection engine and hand-pumps were going. When we found that the water gained upon us we commenced throwing the cargo overboard. That was between 11 o'clock on the morning of the 24th. We cleared the whole of the after 'tween-decks and a good portion of the after lower hold. We worked as long as the men could stand in the water. They were up to their knees in it. I was frequently in the after-hold while the men were working. At 10 o'clock in the evening the water came up from the 'tween-decks in the after-hold. Before the water got over the 'tween-decks the carpenter secured the hatches and battened them down, so as to keep the water down as much as possible. At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 25th the water was coming into the cabin through the main deck. The cabin was a very high one. We commenced preparations to launch the boats. We tried to wait for daylight, but found we could not manage that.

The inquiry was adjourned.

GEN. BUTLER'S SPEECH.

The Historical Progress of Paper Money, Bills of Exchange, Checks, Bank Notes, Legal Tenders—Reduction of the Public Debt—Finance is Not Currency.

THE BERCHES, Thursday, Jan. 14, 1869.

I don't want to be put in the lunatic asylum for differing with all the world; but, in spite of that danger, I want to say that BUTLER's speech, in its general principle, is very near my views. Every one who has read the history of money in the world, knows that in the last three hundred years money has been gradually passing from nothing but hard money to a mixed currency, of which much the largest part is paper. Why is this? Has commerce been injured by it?—has industry been arrested? Is trade more immoral than it was in the Middle Ages? Gen. BUTLER is completely triumphant in his historical proof that England and other countries have never flourished more than they did under paper money. In the Middle Ages nothing but hard money was known. The Jews, who were then much persecuted, carried much of their property in diamonds and jewels. It is they, I suppose, who invented the bill of exchange, the first step in paper money. Then came the Bank of Venice, whose money was all in coin, whose main business was transacted in checks, which were almost entirely cancelled by each other, leaving but little coin to be handled. Then came the issue of bank notes, which, for the last hundred years, have made most of the money of commerce. Then came occasional issues of Government paper, such as the exchequer bills, Treasury notes, and now legal tenders.

Now, I state these facts for the purpose of showing those who are in such a hurry and with such vehemence in denouncing the legal-tender Government money, that they are merely endeavoring, by their *vis inertia*, to arrest a revolution in money which has been three hundred years in progress—which is continually advancing, and which is sure to end in the overthrow of the hard money system. If a man were to reason against Mohammedanism in Constantinople, there would be an outcry of all the Dervishes and Muftis against him, but that would not sustain such an imposition long against the attacks of truth and reason. Mohammedanism is decaying and so is the barbarism of hard money. If we were to resume specie payments to-morrow and be able to maintain it, five-sixths of the business of the country would still be done in paper, and beyond that again would lie the immense mass of checks, bonds, notes, &c. It is probable that not one hundredth part of the exchanges of the country are at any time made in coin. For what purpose then do you want to pretend to make gold payments? For it is a mere pretence. The only reason given that has a grain of sense is, that we may pay balances with foreign countries. But why should you pay those in money at all? There is no way of paying for importations but by its equivalent in merchandise. Gold is one of the productions of our country, and as much an article of merchandise as wheat or wool. If you make it into coin and subject to draft on the banks by the presentation of paper money, you make the whole commerce of the country subject to sudden convulsions, of which every merchant in trade has had painful experience. There is no need of that at all. You want ten millions in gold to send abroad. Buy it as merchandise, and send it out as you do now, instead of draining it from banks. Of the two modes the present, that of treating gold as merchandise, is far the safest and the most convenient. Take the example of England. She suspended specie payments twenty-three years. Was there any suffering on account of foreign trade? Was there any difficulty in making payments? Was the trade of England deranged or thrown back in the least? On the contrary, it was in the period of exclusive paper money that English trade flourished most and the foundations were solidly laid on which has been erected the most splendid edifice of commercial prosperity on earth. Yet, such were the barbarous ideas still entertained on the Continent of Europe, that England thought it best to resume gold payments, and probably it was right. The revolution in money was not complete, and it is not now. Hence, it may be best for us to resume at some time, in deference to the ideas of the Dervishes and Muftis of trade. But, let that legislator beware who attempts to hurry specie payments. He will get a great deal more than he bargains for. Not five hundred of the people have asked for specie payments, and ten to one of them prefer the greenback currency. Gen. BUTLER is right on several points. If you must resume, you can only do it successfully by raising the value of the public debt. The greenbacks are a part of the public debt. If you reduce the volume of the debt or the greenbacks, and show your ability to pay, and also contract the whole currency, you will gradually reduce the premium on gold and make specie payments possible. You can do it in no other way. If this be desirable, let the Treasury hold the greenbacks it receives, and thus contract the currency. You will soon find how much currency the country wants, and soon hear an outcry which will far exceed the clamor of the priests of gold.

One of the strangest things in this discussion on finances is that everybody (except BUTLER) expects the Government to use its means to buy the greenbacks, or bonds, or gold, to prepare for specie payments, when the Government has no such means. Where is its surplus? Where is the money it can use for such a purpose? We went thirty millions behindhand last year. I hope, according to the facts returned by Mr. WELLS, that we shall have a surplus, and a large one, this year. I think the state of the country and its resources will be even better this year than is represented by Mr. WELLS. If this be so, we shall have a surplus, and the moment we have a considerable surplus the public debt will appreciate, and specie payments will become possible. If, then, it be desirable (as most persons assume) to resume gold payments, it is, first of all, desirable to have a surplus in the Treasury, and use that either in paying the debt or contracting the currency. In one word, we have to work our way out of difficulties, and pay our debts by increased industry and production.

In regard to the payment of the public debt, in addition to the fact of earning a surplus and paying it, we should adopt the system of the English consols. Whenever money cheapens, issue new bonds at a lower rate of interest, and thus be constantly gaining on the interest. If the English 3 per cent. consols were now to rise to par, the Government would issue 2½ per cents. In time, British consols will be reduced to 2 per cent.; and ours might in a short time be reduced to 4 per cent. If I understand Mr. EWING's letter, this is his plan; and I am very glad to see he is opposed to any early resumption of specie payments. In fact, almost the whole nation is opposed to it. Let us try our own American currency a few years longer, and perhaps we shall think it the best.

It is not very surprising that gentlemen in Congress should feel some obligation to regulate the finances; but I think they mistake the time in which the regulation ought to be made. Finance and currency are not the same by any means. It is finance and not currency, which we need to rectify. We want to economize our revenues; to reduce our expenses, and consolidate our Public Debt on the lowest interest. The currency will take care of itself. If the people want a gold currency, they will get it. If they do not, why force it upon them? For myself, I deny point blank, that the evils charged upon the Government currency exist at all. I deny that it demoralizes the country, any more than gold, or copper, or iron. I stand upon the currency which has saved the country in war, and given it prosperity in peace; which is the best currency the country ever had, or which has yet been devised by the genius of man.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAYS.

Claims of the Proposed Northern and Southern Roads—How Government Should Aid Them.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Do we need two more railways to the Pacific? Some presses and speakers are contending that we do not. Will you permit me to mention a few of the many reasons why we do?

1. The original plan of Congress authorized and chartered three roads, a Northern, a Central, and a Southern. That plan met the approval of our ablest business men in all sections, and its wisdom grows more and more obvious. Three trunk lines are necessary to unite their our present railway system in the Mississippi Valley to the Pacific Ocean. They are also essential to the development of our mountain mines and Territories, and particularly of the Pacific coast, which alone is larger than all Europe, Russia excepted.

The Central Road, now almost completed, runs substantially upon the fortieth parallel from Omaha to San Francisco, across Nebraska, Southern Dakota, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada and California, 1,780 miles. Its eastern forks make it equally available for St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago.

The proposed Southern Road follows the thirty-fifth parallel. Starting at Fort Smith, Ark., (with forks to St. Louis, Memphis and New-Orleans,) it crosses the Indian Territory, Northern Texas, New-Mexico, Arizona and Southern California, and then turns northwest, toward San Francisco, the only good harbor in the Golden State.

The projected Northern Road follows the forty-sixth parallel. Starting from the navigable waters of Lake Superior, (connected by railroad with Chicago and the entire Northwest,) it traverses Minnesota, Northern Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, to Puget Sound, the best harbor on our entire Pacific coast.

The Northern and the Southern roads are each 400 miles from the Central, and each follows a great belt of country richer and more varied in resources than that traversed by the Central, and equally needing outlets, both to the Mississippi and the Pacific.

2. Our political interests require two more lines. The Southern Road will place the commercial and political future of all Northern Mexico in our hands. It will hasten permanent reconstruction more than any other possible agency. It will develop the great resources of the South, and stimulate her manufactures, by opening a new and vitally important outlet, thus showing the disaffected that she is to share equally with the North in all the privileges and benefits of a restored Union.

On our northern frontier aid is being solicited from the British Government to secure the extension of the Grand Trunk Road of Canada to the Pacific, and leading English writers are urging that it should be granted at once. *The great Northern thoroughfare across the American Continent must be upon our soil.* Nothing else can so secure our political and commercial dominance, and so hasten the assimilating process through which British America will ultimately drop into our hand like a ripe pear.

If the ten millions of dollars, currency, recently paid outright for Alaska had been expended in aid of a Northern and a Southern Pacific railway at the rate of $2,000,000 a year, interest on bonds, for five years, its benefit to the country would have been a hundred times greater. As the Vice-President elect wisely urges, "Let us purchase no more territory;" but so stimulate our national prosperity that our neighbors on every side will be anxious for the *privilege* of coming into the family.

3. Our internal trade requires them. No axiom is better established than that the commerce of a country grows in exact ratio with its railroads. In 1830 we had forty miles. Now we have 45,000 miles, or two-fifths of all the railway line in the world. At the moderate estimate of $45,000 per mile for building and equipping, these roads have cost $2,000,000,000, or four-fifths of the amount of our entire national debt. Since we began to build railways, in 1830, the percentage of our increase in wealth has been *ten times greater than that of Great Britain.* From 1850 to 1860 it was *over 125 per cent.* Can it be doubted that railways have proved remunerative, tenfold, to the country, and that our wonderful development is due more to them than to any other one agency?

4. Our near future will require them still more. Few comprehend the rapidity of our growth and its corresponding necessities. Since the first National census in 1790 our population has increased with such striking uniformity that its future can be predicted with great certainty. This is the percentage of growth for each ten years:

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1790 to 1800	35.02	1830 to 1840	32.67
1800 to 1810	36.45	1840 to 1850	35.87
1810 to 1820	33.1	1850 to 1860	35.59
1820 to 1830	33.49		

At the same rate of increase the population of the Union will be:

In 1870	42,328,432	In 1890	77,266,989
In 1880	56,450,241	In 1900	100,355,785

The Erie Canal, begun in 1817, after seven years of agitation and bitter opposition, was a greater work for that day than the building of three Pacific Railways for this; and it seemed to be less required by the commerce of the country. Even far-seeing THOMAS JEFFERSON declared that it was inaugurated fifty years too soon. But the great causes of the City and State of New-York dates from the commencement of that work. When it was completed in 1825, the commerce between New-York City and the lakes, and across the Alleghanies, both ways, amounted to only 10,000 tons annually. Now the commerce on the Erie Canal and the four great lines of railway between our Northern Atlantic Seaboard and the Ohio Valley exceeds every year 6,000,000 of tons, worth $1,200,000,000. The opening of three great lines to the Pacific will produce a growth equally wonderful. If work is begun immediately upon a Northern and a Southern road, they cannot be completed before 1875, when our population will be 47,000,000.

5. A single line, 1,700 miles long, and the most important in the whole Union, is liable to become an oppressive monopoly and a dangerous power in the business and legislation of the country. The building of more roads will produce a healthy competition like that which now exists between the several lines crossing the Alleghanies, and thus keep down prices to the lowest paying point; and the diverse and conflicting interests will make each a check and balance upon all the others.

Should the Government help build them? I urge that it should.

1. Private capital alone can build them for the present. All our important lines have received public assistance from cities, counties, or States, which they were expected to benefit. And nothing is more fully settled by experience than that in nine cases out of ten, where State or municipal aid is extended to secure the construction of railroads, the investment brings rich and multiplied returns. Three Pacific railways will benefit the entire country, and the entire country should help build them.

2. With us endowing railways is yet an experiment, but all the leading European nations have demonstrated its wisdom and importance. For years Great Britain, France, Austria, Holland, Spain, Portugal, Belgium and Italy have been constructing not single roads but systems and networks of roads through Government aid, and in every single instance with the most obvious and substantial benefits. Great Britain has guaranteed the interest on $440,000,000 for railways in India alone, and probably on $80,000,000 in Canada, thus extending to two of her distant colonies four times as much help as the whole amount, from the beginning, asked from our Government to secure the completion of the three roads to the Pacific. Yet her expenditures for interest are now inconsiderable, and they decrease year by year as the roads grow self-sustaining. By a similar policy little Belgium has secured a commercial importance utterly disproportionate to her territorial area. And by aiding in the construction or extension of six trunk lines LOUIS NAPOLEON has gained for France a growth and prosperity unequaled in her history.

Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, in his recent speech in the House of Representatives—a document abounding in carefully-prepared statistics—gives these suggestive figures:

GREAT BRITAIN.—Public debt to each inhabitant, $130 40; standing army five times as large as ours; railways constructed in India since 1860, under Government guarantees of interest, 4,600 miles.

FRANCE.—Public debt to each person, $37 86; standing army ten times as large as ours; amount of railway bonds guaranteed by Government since 1859, $620,000,000.

UNITED STATES.—Public debt to each person, $69; percentage of increase in wealth since 1830, *fifty times greater than that of Great Britain.*

No two European countries have adopted exactly the same plan. In most of them the roads absolutely revert to the Governments at the end of from fifty to ninety years after endowing them, and will then be sufficient to extinguish the entire national debt. But all have adopted the same general policy—*sufficient Government aid to leading railway lines to secure their construction.* If that policy proves beneficial to old countries, abounding in private capital, burdened with public debts as heavy as ours, and standing armies ten times as large—countries growing far less rapidly than the United States, and incomparably less rich in material resources awaiting development, will it not be a great deal more beneficial and remunerative to us?

Can it afford to help now? The first impulse of the country, based upon a praiseworthy desire to restore economy to the Administration, and order to the finances, and to hasten our return to specie payments—is to say "No." A few persons and speakers denounce the companies asking aid—however large the private capital they propose to embark in the enterprises, and however spotless the business and personal character of their leading men—as "cormorants," "leeches," and "rings"—coupling them with combinations to defraud the Government by theft and perjury, and with applicants for appropriations for purely local and individual projects. In just the same sense was DE WITT CLINTON a "cormorant" and a "leech," when he appealed for public aid to the Erie Canal, through seven years, till he got it at last; but this generation knows him as second only to ROBERT FULTON, in the benefits he secured for the country.

There is another and much larger class who favor Government aid, under proper restrictions, at some future time, but fear that to extend it now will aggravate our financial disorders and retard our return to a sound currency by seeming to swell the public burdens. Their motives are thoroughly good, but do they not err in their reasoning?

1. The increase of the national debt will be only apparent, not real. In the first place, if a law were passed to-day endowing a Northern and a Southern road, so much time would be required for the final surveys and getting the work fairly under way that the interest on the bonds to be issued in their aid within the next two or three years would be inconsiderable. Indeed, it would be very little before the earliest period at which they could possibly be completed—1875. Moreover, if they are endowed, as the Central has been, reserving half the amount due them from the Government for transporting troops, munitions, supplies and mails, as a sinking fund, to meet the interest and principal of the bonds as they fall due, the debt will be a self-extinguishing one. Many people have grossly exaggerated ideas of the amount the Government is expending for the Central Road on its various divisions and branches. The following are the entire figures up to June 15, 1868:

Total amount of bonds issued	$[illegible]
Total amount of interest paid on them	$2,154,197
Total accumulated Sinking Fund deducted and transportation service	703,468
Total amount actually expended by Gov't.	$1,396,729

By June 15, 1869, the road will be completed. The total amount of bonds then issued in aid of it will be $55,000,000. The total amount of accrued interest on the bonds, less the sinking fund accumulated by withholding half the amount due from the Government to the road for transportation, will be under $6,000,000. By June 15, 1870, this sinking fund will doubtless have swept away, altogether the balance against the road on interest, and the road will be ready to begin to extinguish the principal. In other words, *within one year after the completion of the road, every dollar the Government has advanced for it will have been paid back, and the road will begin to accumulate a fund for paying the principal of the bonds issued in its aid.*

During the year 1867, the average length of the Nebraska and the Kansas divisions of that road combined was 667 miles. *The actual saving to Government upon that short portion of the line, over the sum it would have been compelled to pay, at the contract prices of that year, if those military supplies had been wagoned, the troops marched, and the mails carried in coaches, was $3,775,140.* These figures carry a lesson which the croakers will do well to study.

2. So far from increasing the public debt, these roads will absolutely help to pay it—not by reverting to the Government at the end of two or three generations, as in France and Belgium, but by a mode equally sure and far more expeditious. If work is begun upon them at once our annual product of gold and silver, now variously estimated at from $75,000,000 to $100,000,000, will double within the next twelve years. New-Mexico and Arizona, now comparatively unproductive, are two of our richest mineral regions, and will yield vast bullion very largely, whenever a Southern Road removes their two chief difficulties—inaccessibleness and Indian troubles. *Montana, first settled in 1862, is believed to have yielded already, in gold and silver, $65,000,000.* Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon, remote as they are, produce *annually* $25,000,000, or more than one-third of our entire yield of bullion. A Northern Road will soon double that by reducing the cost of machinery, labor, and supplies, and thus making available lower grades of ore, which at the present high prices will not pay the expenses of working. The roads will also stimulate enormously the copper, iron, and coal product of New-Mexico and Arizona, the timber and copper product of Minnesota, and the coal, iron, and lumber product of Oregon and Washington.

3. Our public lands now unsold and unappropriated amount to 1,414,567,676 acres. Left alone, most of them will lie idle and unsalable for many years. Opening these roads will throw hundreds of millions of acres into the market, stimulating immigration from Europe, and building up regions now wild and waste into great States, which will help pay interest and principal of the public debt. In 1859 Kansas had no white population, and her lands were unsalable at any price. In 1867 her white population was over 300,000, and her values in other items had swelled to these enormous figures:

Farms and farming implements	$40,000,000
Live stock	40,000,000
Crops for 1867	35,500,000
Total	$115,500,000

The values which had grown up in fourteen years exceeded $100,000,000—nearly all actually created from her own soil. In 1868, *Kansas paid directly $252,000 of Federal taxes.* The Indian Territory alone, due south of Kansas, to be opened by a Southern Road, is a much larger and richer tract of land. The completion of three lines to the Pacific will build up eight or ten new States, which, unlike Kansas, lack great navigable rivers, and must therefore be developed by railways or not at all.

4. Increased confidence in our securities, both in Europe and America, is the sole thing needed to enable us to carry the public debt easily. Nine years ago, any one asserting that two-thirds of our States could carry a debt of more than $2,000,000,000 through several years of war, and at the end of that time actually find themselves richer than before, would have been hooted at as a madman. So, with the restored order and confidence that will come with an Administration in which the capital of our own country and Europe reposes implicit trust, many of our difficulties will melt into thin air. And no one thing will do more to inspire confidence everywhere in our ability to pay easily all our indebtedness than the spectacle of the United States, so soon after a devastating civil war, inaugurating a system of trans-continental railways the most magnificent and commanding on the globe.

5. The Indian question is forever recurring. Even now, after all our experience, we are compelled to send SHERIDAN on a long and costly Winter campaign, and every month brings news of the massacre of families on the frontier. The report of the Secretary of War, Dec. 20, 1866, shows that the cost of our attempts to suppress the Indian hostilities in 1864-5 alone footed up to $30,000,000, and our total expenditures for that purpose during the last six years are estimated by Mr. WINDOM at $100,000,000. It is cheaper to build Pacific Railways than to fight Indians! The only settlement of the question lies in extending the roads, with their broad belts of self-protecting settlements to the Pacific. They will reduce our standing army, both by leaving us far fewer posts to guard, and by enabling us to throw troops from one point to another far more expeditiously and cheaper than now. The saving in this respect every year after the completion of three roads will be far more than the interest upon all bonds issued in their aid, if a Northern and a Southern line shall receive the same aid as that now being extended to the Central.

6. The foreign commerce of China is already $500,000,000. The growing intimacy of that ancient Empire with the modern nations, and the system of railways which must soon thread it, will swell the amount enormously year by year. There is no other such prize in the commercial world. All the leading nations are reaching for it. The Emperor of Russia is building a railway to the frontier of China. Great Britain is agitating the question of extending her India railway system to the Chinese border. A French company, after working ten years and expending $100,000,000, has nearly completed a canal across the Isthmus of Suez, shortening by many thousands of miles the old sailing routes from Europe to Asia.

Until very lately our commerce with China has been altogether one-sided. We have bought teas and silks, and paid for them in gold and silver, with the exception of sending a few cotton and woolen goods and Connecticut clocks. But the establishment of the Pacific Mail line of steamers from San Francisco to Hong Kong has developed the unexpected fact that *we are to supply the Chinese Empire with breadstuffs*, and thus check our drain of bullion in that direction. The Chinese Empire contains 400,000,000 of people—almost one-half of the whole human race. We must open the Mississippi Valley, and our great Northern and Southern belts, adapted to wheat, through to the Pacific. We must supply China, too, with machinery, with manufactured goods, and with Yankee notions. We have the position and resources to do this. We possess also the great advantage that the Chinese, like American merchants far better than English, and though more of the English are now settled in Hong Kong and Shanghai, the numbers and business of the Americans are gaining year by year. The building up of great Chinese commercial houses in San Francisco, too, is opening and preparing the way for a vast Chinese trade in America.

On the other hand we want to do the carrying trade for the world—to transport across our continent the silks, and other light, costly articles on their way from China and Japan to Europe. In a word, we want to command the trade of the East, for which the different European nations have been striving ever since the Middle Ages, and which has enriched successively every people obtaining it for the time. It is within our grasp if we improve the facilities nature has given us. But it is idle to expect that one single-track railway, and that perhaps liable to interruptions in Winter, will give us the commanding position we ought to have. Three trans-continental lines are needed, and the sooner the better.

Of course a Northern and a Southern road should not be endowed recklessly or extravagantly. Congress should act cautiously and prudently, availing itself of all that experience has taught on the Central line, and adopting that plan of extending the public aid, whatever it may be, which European and American railway history shows to be the safest, speediest, and most economical. It should exact such guarantees as will protect the public interest, giving aid only to companies of sound character, and only to such an extent as may be needful to insure the construction of the roads; and taking *adequate security for the proper building of the line and the ultimate repayment of the loans.* But the real question is not whether we can afford to give such aid; it is, Can we afford to withhold it? Can a father afford to refrain from educating his children because his house is mortgaged? Can a farmer afford to leave his fields idle through the Summer on the ground that running in debt for seed wheat will swell his liabilities?

E.

Provision for City Travel—Necessity for Competent Supervision.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I find by your columns that the Broadway Railroad bill, and the "three tier" railroad are again before the Legislature. They will, of course, be fought and wrangled over on their pecuniary merits, and not a soul will give one thought as to whether they are likely to benefit or injure the City.

The question of City transit is not a trivial one; its solution cannot but seriously affect the future welfare of our noble metropolis, and it should not be abandoned to reckless speculators and greedy politicians. If, in the wisdom of our municipal authorities, it has become necessary to relieve down-town traffic and furnish freer access to the suburbs, the matter should be put in the hands of a competent commission, composed of the best and most trustworthy engineers the country affords, with instructions to give the question a thorough sifting in all its bearings. We should then probably find out what was really the best means of effecting the desired object. If deemed advisable, the project adopted by the commission should be placed in the hands of the company furnishing the best guarantees for its faithful execution.

Such a course would meet this individual question. It would, perhaps, be asking too much of our republican conservatism to call for the creation of a permanent board of public works, which could, like the management of our City improvements in their own hands, decide upon the merits of all proposed plans, suggest improvements themselves, furnish the estimates for street-cleaning and all other city contracts, draft all ordinances for the management and improvement of all engineering questions incident to the growth of a great city. It is to the existence of such a board in every country that the administration of the public works in European countries [illegible] admiration of Americans traveling there.

G.

Women at Public Dinners.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wanted to go to the Burns Festival, but had not determined to do so until I saw your endorsement of the statement of the chairman [illegible] moreover that the leading journals have all indorsed your indorsement, I claim to be a lover of eloquence, poetry and music, and I dare say I shall be delighted the whole evening, through with the dazzling conversations of genius with which the horizon of that festive board will be lit up, but my mission there is not so much to slake a consuming thirst for delicious draughts of thought as to serve others. Unfortunately, gentlemen who meet on such occasions indulge, in the absence of ladies, in too frequent potations, and habits are formed, under the blight of which promise withers and ruin follows. If by my presence I can do anything to prevent such dissipation, it is my duty for one occasion, I shall be proud and happy to be instrumental in assisting to inaugurate a custom from which results may flow so pregnant with blessings for the human race.

A MOTHER.

STATE MILITARY ASSOCIATION.

Second Day's Session—Election of Officers, &c.

This Association met again yesterday at 11:30. In the absence of the President, Brig.-Gen. LLOYD ASPINWALL, the Fourth Vice-President, Brig.-Gen. F. A. BROWN, presided. The Treasurer, Col. F. A. CONKLING, submitted his annual report, showing the receipts for the past year as having been $1,302, and the expenditures $615 50, leaving a balance on hand of $687 50. An auditing committee of three was then appointed.

The Committee on Nominations reported the following for the officers of the coming year: President, Gen. Theodore B. Gates, Fifth Division; First Vice-President, Col. C. H. Thompson, Seventh Division; Second Vice-President, Major-Gen. R. L. Howard, Eighth Division; Third Vice-President, Brig.-Gen. E. A. Brown, Third Division; Fourth Vice-President, Brig.-Gen. H. D. Barto, Sixth Division; Recording Secretary, Lieut.-Col. Henry Heath, Second Division; Corresponding Secretary, Col. C. F. Blood, Sixth Division; Treasurer, Col. Albert Steinway, First Division; Chaplain, Rev. T. C. Strong, D. D., Sixth Division. These were elected.

Col. HEATH declined, and Col. WALTER A. VAN RENSSELAER was elected in his place.

A communication was received from Mr. GEORGE WARNER, the organist of Grace Church, offering to preside at the organ during the evening meeting.

This was accepted.

Major HARVEY BALDWIN was then admitted as an honorary member of the Association.

A communication was then received from Brig.-Gen. LEWIS BURGER, of the Second Brigade, protesting against an award of medals or guidons to any members of the First Brigade, inasmuch as he who had been appointed one of the inspectors had not been notified of any meeting of the Board of Inspectors.

Another communication was received from Brig.-Gen. JOHN E. BENDIX, First Division, claiming a medal, on the ground that he was the only member of the Second Brigade of that Division who had served seven years, his term of service having been twenty-six years. He had not missed three meetings, and, during twenty-four years had not lost a drill or parade, except during the two years he served in the field in the late war.

Both the above communications were tabled.

Gen. WARD offered a resolution that the brigades of the National Guard be numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, &c., of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Divisions, as in the army of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Amendments to the Military Code.

Col. SEABACH, of Gov. HOFFMAN's staff, offered a resolution that the next meeting of the Association be held at Albany. Carried.

Col. SMITH offered a resolution that members of the National Guard should be granted free passes on railroads of the State when proceeding to battalion drills, as is the case at present upon ferries and turnpikes. Referred to the Committee on Amendments to the Military Code.

Gen. ASPINWALL here entered the hall, and explained his absence by saying that Mr. JOSEPH H. CHOATE having announced himself too ill to deliver the annual address to the Association, he had passed the morning in seeking Rev. H. M. GALLAHER, of Brooklyn, for the purpose, who had consented to replace Mr. CHOATE. Gen. ASPINWALL then took the chair as President.

A resolution to change the period of annual meeting from the third Tuesday in January to the last Tuesday in September in each year, was lost after considerable debate on the part of Col. SEEBACH, Gen. BROWN, Gen. MERRIHEW and others.

A long and tedious discussion took place upon the question of awarding Gen. BENDIX a medal. Without any personal objection to Gen. BENDIX, all kinds of objections were made and responded to, upon trifling points. The afternoon was far advanced and a robust Lieutenant-Colonel was in a wild state of famine. He repeatedly urged a recess of an hour that he might get some dinner, and was constantly defeated by the meeting, who sat out the woful tedium with heroism, until after 4 o'clock, when many left. The medal was finally granted.

Thanks were awarded to the First and Second Divisions of the National Guard for their reception, on the previous evening, of the Association at the Armory of the Twenty-second Regiment.

It was resolved that veterinary surgeons of cavalry regiments, who are now rated as sergeants, should in future rank as Second Lieutenants as in the regular army.

The money in the treasury was then appropriated to payment of the guidons and medals ordered.

The Committee on Amendments to the Military Code then recommended, in a report, that the term of service should be reduced to five years; that an actual performance of duty should be required, and that the payment of fines for absence, should not be considered as an equivalent for it. Also, that the military code be amended so as to require the commanding officers of every troop, company or battery to file a certified roster of their respective commands by the 31st of May, with the commissioners of jurors, assessors and town clerk, in order that the exemptions may be made.

No appropriations for brigades should be made.

Brigade and divisions to be numbered according to the manner of the United States service.

Transportation of the members of the National Guard to be required upon railroads, when attending drills or parades, as is now the custom upon ferries and turnpikes.

A Provost Marshal with the rank of Major, to be attached to each brigade.

The report was accepted and finally adopted.

A very long argument ensued upon the propriety of presenting guidons and medals during the evening meeting. The funds on hand were not sufficient to pay for them, and no means had been taken to raise more money. The cost of guidons had been announced the day before as $100, and the medals $50 to $60. It was finally decided, after endless amendments and reconsiderations, to postpone a consideration of the subject until the meeting next year with the exception of presenting a guidon at the evening meeting to the Seventy-fourth Regiment.

An amendment to the above report of the Committee on Amendments was made that the term of service should be seven years, two of which should be on reserve duty.

An adjournment then took place until next year.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

The regular meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors was held yesterday, the President, Supervisor OSBORN, in the Chair.

The Law Committee reported the draft of an act providing that a two-thirds vote of the Board, for the purpose of fixing the amount of salaries which they recommended for presentation to the present Legislature, for its action. The report was accepted, and its consideration laid over under the rule.

The same Committee reported in favor of throwing out the claim of HUBBS, BLISS & Co. for damages sustained by an accident caused by the condition of the temporary bridge over Newtown Creek. The report was adopted.

The same Committee recommended the Supervisor of the Seventeenth Ward to confer with the authorities of Queens County relative to making certain alterations on the Newtown Creek bridge at an expense of not more than $1,200. Adopted.

The motion authorizing the leasing of the property adjoining the Court-house for two years came up for consideration, and Supervisor LITTLE moved that the consideration of the subject be postponed till next meeting.

Judge TROY's opinion (he being counsel for the Board) on the subject was read. He simply set forth that the right of the Supervisors to lease the property adjoining the Court-house depended upon whether they had acquired an absolute title to the property, or merely a title reserving said property for specific uses. His opinion was that the Board had an absolute title, and consequently had the right to lease.

Supervisor CROOKS objected to the Board, leasing the property out for liquor-selling purposes, when the fact that the ground would be wanted for a Register's office before two years had expired. Besides, the property was too valuable to be devoted to such purposes, pending the probability of the United States Government being in want of a site for a Post-Office, and other public offices and courts, within that period. He thought, too, that to permit the objectionable character that disgraces the property, was an injustice to property owners in the vicinity.

Supervisor LITTLE alluded to the reading of several remonstrances from H. B. PIERSON and other well-known citizens, owners of property in the neighborhood, against the leasing of the Court-house property.

Mr. LITTLE then said that there were persons who had purchased property because they supposed that the wretched shanties alluded to would be removed; and he hoped that as the "Rumerical Party" in the Board were determined to put that measure through they would tone it down and make the lease one year instead of two.

Supervisor STILLWELL, of Gravesend, said that such arguments as those of Mr. LITTLE tended to induce him to vote for the leasing of the property. He did not think that property owners around the City Hall had rights to the exclusion of the people all over the county.

Supervisor SCHENCK, of New-Lots, said he had heard the sentiments of those opposed to the measure in the Board and of the people outside of the Board, but he had failed to obtain any salient reason from the advocates of the leasing proposition for their course of action.

Supervisor WHEELER did not think it was proper to put the property in the condition contemplated by the Board at a time when the law authorizing its purchase was passed, because it would cost $[illegible] to [illegible], and all for the mere improvement of the property [illegible].

Supervisor CROOKS said that such land was not worthy of it. He thought they had not the [illegible] the time when men paying $[illegible] a year [illegible] to urge their claims to consideration by a public Board.

Supervisor CASSIDY moved the previous question, but there being no second to the motion it was lost.

Mr. LITTLE's motion to postpone was lost, and the resolution to lease the property was adopted.

The Board then adjourned.

Board of Education.

The New-York Board of Education met last evening at the hall corner of Grand and Elm streets.

The Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward presented a communication asking for the privilege of purchasing four building lots in Fifth-street, between First and Second avenues, for the erection of a new school, at a cost of $32,000.

The application was referred to the Committee on Sites and New Schools.

Commissioner NEILSON moved that the Committee on Normal Schools be directed to have plans and specifications prepared for the erection of a new building on the site already chosen by the Board in Sixty-first-street, near Broadway. The matter was referred to the Committee on Normal Schools.

The President announced the following standing Committees for the year:

Finance—Mr. West, Mr. Brennan, Mr. Small, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Patterson.

Teachers—Mr. Dupignac, Mr. Duryea, Mr. West, Mr. Neilson, Mr. Hawks.

Buildings—Mr. Small, Mr. Buck, Mr. Brennan, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Coop.

Supplies—Mr. Brennan, Mr. Gray, Mr. Hall, Mr. Jasper, Mr. Dupignac.

Auditing—Mr. Coop, Mr. Healy, Mr. Jasper, Mr. Small, Mr. Gray.

Sites and New Schools—Mr. Patterson, Mr. Gray, Mr. Buck, Mr. Hawks, Mr. Kaiser.

Course of Studies and School Books—Mr. Merrill, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Warren, Mr. Neilson, Mr. Hall.

School Furniture—Mr. Healy, Mr. Coop, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Kaiser, Mr. Hawks.

Normal Schools—Mr. Neilson, Mr. Small, Mr. Warren, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Merrill.

Evening Schools—Mr. Hall, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Merrill, Mr. Dupignac, Mr. Jasper.

Colored Schools—Mr. Warren, Mr. Patterson, Mr. West, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Duryea.

Warming and Ventilation—Mr. Jackson, Mr. Dupignac, Mr. Buck, Mr. Gray, Mr. Kaiser.

By-laws, Elections and Qualifications—Mr. Ewing, Mr. Healy, Mr. Duryea, Mr. West, Mr. Lewis.

The Board then adjourned until the first Wednesday evening in February.

The Trustees of the College of the City of New-York met in the afternoon, and appointed the following-named gentlemen as Executive Committee of the College: Messrs. LARREMORE, WARREN, HALL, MERRILL, WEST, SMALL, EWING, and JACKSON.

Co-operative Grocery.

A meeting took place on Tuesday evening at the Seamen's Mission, corner of Dover and Pearl streets, for the purpose of forming a coöperative grocery store. The following are the leading articles of the Constitution:

ARTICLE 1. That the name shall be the Fourth Ward Coöperative Grocery Store Association.

ART. 2. That the object of this Association shall be the keeping of a store in the Fourth Ward, where members shall be supplied with all articles sold in the store at a small per centage on the actual cost.

ART. 3. That a capital of $2,500 be raised, in five hundred shares of $5 each.

ART. 4. That all goods shall be bought and sold for cash only.

ART. 5. That a Board of Directors shall be chosen every six months by the members of this Association, such election to take place the last Tuesday in May and November.

ART. 6. That the Board of Directors shall consist of President, Vice-President, Treasurer and six Directors.

ART. 7. That the Superintendent, together with what help shall be necessary for carrying on the business, shall only receive remuneration.

The by-laws decree that the Superintendent shall give bonds for $2,500, and that a committee of three shall examine the books every three months. No member will be allowed more than 20 shares, and the sale of liquor is prohibited. Mr. J. L. RUE was elected Treasurer, and after enrolling a few members the Association adjourned. The store will be opened on the 1st of May.

Coöperative stores of various kinds have been numerous throughout New-England for a quarter of a century past, and a few have existed in other States, but nearly all have failed through dishonesty or mismanagement on the part of agents. It requires considerable ability and energy to conduct a successful business, and persons having those requisites, usually prefer carrying on an undertaking upon their own account to acting as agents upon a small salary. The result has been that even if ability existed among agents the motive to energy was wanting. In England, the coöperative principle is being successfully carried out, because few openings to business energy there exist, in comparison with those in this new and sparsely settled country, and able men are glad to receive the salaries offered, and to work energetically in order to preserve them.

The success of the new store will depend upon its management. The principle upon which it is founded is correct.

Extensive Fire in William-street—Aggregate Loss $30,000.

At 1:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon, an alarm of fire was given in consequence of flames having been discovered on the fifth floor of the building No. 71 William-street. The firemen found it difficult to reach the seat of the fire, and were compelled to hoist their hose lines on to the roofs of the adjoining buildings, and pour the streams through a hole cut in the roof of the burning building. The flames gained considerable headway before the firemen got to work, thus causing severe damage and loss, as the fifth floor was burned out, a portion of the roof destroyed, and the lower floors all deluged with water.

The first floor and basement are occupied by BOGART & EVANS, dealers in paper, whose entire stock is under seizure by the Sheriff, who has an insurance of $10,000 on the same. Mr. WEEKS, the complainant on the attachment, has an insurance of $5,000 on a portion of the stock, which he claims as his own. The stock was damaged to the extent of $5,000 by water. The second floor front is occupied by J. H. MINSBEEK & Co., drug brokers, who sustained a loss of $5,000 by water; insured for $7,000. The rear of the second floor and the whole of the third floor is occupied by the Royal Baking Powder Company; loss $5,000, insured for $4,000 in the Home and New-Haven, and $2,000 in the Westchester Company. The forth and fifth floors were occupied by SMITH & ULLMAN, willow-ware dealers, as a storage for baskets. Their stock is valued at $20,000; loss $7,000, insured for $5,000 in the Stuyvesant, $5,000 in the Bowery, $2,500 in the New-York and Yonkers, and $2,500 in the St. Nicholas. The damage to the building is estimated at $3,000; insured. Officer HAWKEY, of the Fire Marshal's Office, made an investigation regarding the origin of the fire.

A Home for the Blind.

A home for the blind has been recently established on the southeast corner of Second-avenue and Fifty-seventh-street, by Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN, Rector of the Church of the Holy Light. A suitable house has been leased, for a term of three years, at a rent of $2,500 per annum, and already twenty-six persons have taken shelter there. Mr. BENJAMIN now appeals to the public to send him pecuniary aid—articles of clothing, furniture or provisions—to enable him to go on and establish on a firm basis this house of shelter for those who are deprived of sight, who are too poor to provide for themselves. Donations may be sent to GEORGE W. T. LORD, Treasurer, No. 199 Second-avenue, or to Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN, No. 48 West Thirty-seventh-street, New-York City.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

LARCENIES FROM THE PERSON.

JOHN CURTAIN, a suburban resident, was on the evening of Tuesday passing the corner of Chambers and Centre streets, when he was stopped by MICHAEL KELLY, who seized his silver watch, valued at $18, which he carried in his vest pocket, and ran off with the same. Mr. CURTAIN resented this unwarrantable appropriation of his timepiece, and shouted for the Police as he pursued the thief, and so caused his arrest by Officer CLARK, of the Sixth Precinct. When the prisoner was arraigned before the Magistrate, PETER H. KEENAN, of No. 20 Mott-street, appeared as a witness for the prosecution, so KELLY was fully committed for trial at the Special Sessions, while the complainant was sent to the House of Detention to secure his appearance on the trial.

Yesterday morning Mr. WM. WOODS, of No. 45 Lafayette-place, and now a temporary inmate of the House of Detention, entered the premises No. 238 Chatham-street, on some unexplained business, where he met ROBERT STAFFORD and MATTHIAS MCGEE. Before he had been many minutes in the place STAFFORD made an assault upon his person, and took from his pantaloons' pocket the sum of $26 in United States legal tender and National Bank bills, MCGEE standing by and aiding in the robbery. The attention of Officer BUCKLEY, of the Fourth Ward Police, was called to the case, and he arrested both of the accused. The Magistrate committed both prisoners for trial at the Special Sessions in default of $500 bail each.

FALSE TOKENS.

Detective MCCORD arrested CHARLES COHEN, a man of genteel appearance, and arraigned him before the Magistrate on a charge of having passed a worthless check. THOMAS R. DILLON, of No. 74 Wall-street, appeared as complainant, and testified that on the 8th ult. the prisoner came to his place of business and requested the opportunity of looking at some pocket chronometers, and remarked that he wished to buy one for the Old Dominion Steamship Company, for presentation to the Captain of the steamship *Isaac Webb*. COHEN selected one of the chronometers, valued at $250, for which he tendered a check on the Park National Bank, purporting to have been drawn by GEO. W. ELDER & Co. in favor of the complainant. When the check was presented for payment the bank officials declared that ELDER & Co. had no account there, so that the check was a worthless one. The prisoner was remanded for examination, in order that some of the bank officials could be summoned as witnesses.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

A NOTORIOUS OFFENDER.

WESLEY ALLEN, who was last week tried in the Court of Special Sessions for an assault with intent to steal, was yesterday again arrested, on a charge of larceny, made by HENRY E. BOSWORTH, of No. 189 Elm-street. The complainant stated that he had met ALLEN near the Bible House wearing an overcoat which had been stolen from him some time since. Having thus been found in possession of the stolen property, ALLEN was committed for examination.

A YOUNG DESPERADO.

Detective QUINN, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested a youth named FRANK EMERSON on a charge of stealing a pair of boots from THOMAS KNOCK, No. 566 Broadway, and upon searching his person found a large slung-shot in the inside breast-pocket of his vest. The prisoner was committed on charges of petit larceny and carrying concealed weapons.

A BOLD BURGLAR.

JOHN TRAYNOR, of No. 447 West Twenty-sixth-street, says that Tuesday night JAMES MCENEENEY was detected in the act of endeavoring to force open the rear door of the premises, and being brought to a halt by a pistol shot fired by a night watchman, was captured by Officer WILSON, of the Sixteenth Precinct. The prisoner denied that he had intended to commit burglary, but was committed, in default of $1,000 bail, for trial at the General Sessions.

The Street-Cleaning Commission.

The Street-Cleaning Commission met at the Mayor's Office at 1 P. M. yesterday, Mayor HALL in the chair, and all the members being present. Complaints having been made as to the filthy condition of the streets, and testimony being given to the effect that they had not been cleaned since the 1st of January, the Commission unanimously adopted the following:

Whereas, It is provided by the contract for cleaning the streets that all the paved streets and avenues, and all lanes, alleys and gutters, wharves, piers, and heads of slips shall be swept at least once in each week, unless prevented by frost and snow therefrom.

Resolved, That the question of fact whether frost, snow and ice have prevented the sweeping of streets, avenues, &c., as above mentioned, from the 1st to the 18th of January, 1869, be and is hereby referred to the President of the Metropolitan Board of Health for investigation and report.

There being no other business before it, the Commission adjourned to meet again on the call of the Chair.

The Northeastern Homoeopathic Dispensary.

This institution is before the public with an earnest and stirring appeal for aid, to enable it to continue its good work. The appeal clearly points out the benefits of the Dispensary system, and as this is in a section of the City in which such an institution has long been needed, it is to be hoped our wealthy citizens will give the needed aid. In the section in which this Dispensary operates there are very many of the very poorest class—the squalid population—whose poverty is such as will not even allow the poor accommodations of the tenement-house. The institution also requires a large number of surgical apparatus, instruments, &c., and it is is desirable that the appeal receive liberal response. The officers and directors are: President, Hon. T. FARLEY; Vice-President, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr. Directors—J. Roble Wood, John Harper, Wm. Radde, Edward Y. Loew, F. Seeger, Wm. E. Brinckerhoff, T. Farley, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr. Medical Director—F. W. Hunt, M. D. Board of Physicians and Surgeons—Drs. J. Roble Wood, F. Seeger, B. L. Cotinski, G. B. J. Mitchell. Board of Consulting Physicians—R. E. Marcy, M. D.; Prof. F. W. Hunt, Prof. J. J. Mitchell, S. Lilienthal, M. D.; B. F. Bowen, M. D.; Prof. H. M. Smith. Board of Consulting Surgeons—Prof. J. Beakley, Prof. T. F. Allen, C. Th. Liebold, M. D. Donations may be sent to the Treasurer, F. SEEGER, office of the *Homoeopathic Sun*, No. 350 Pearl-street. Mr. ROBERT CROWE is the collecting agent.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Clerke, P. J., Sutherland and Barnard, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Non-Enumerated Motions.

Nos.		Nos.	
54	Belmont et al. vs. Erie Railway Co. et al.	56	Belmont et al. vs. Erie Railway Co. et al.
55	McIntosh vs. Erie Railway Co. et al.	57	Belmont vs. Erie Railway Co. et al.
57	Belmont et al. vs. Erie Railway Co. et al.		

Enumerated Motions.

Nos.		Nos.	
6	Stevens vs. Clark.	99	Laben et al. vs. Depasseur et al.
4	Wash'n Life Ins. Co. vs. Lawrence et al.	101	Haviland vs. The Mayor, &c.
82	Elliott vs. Wood.	102	Naylor vs. Keller.
85	Higgins vs. Bien et al.	103	Libby vs. Rosekrans.
89	Tyler vs. Ford et al.	104	Douglass vs. Warner.
92	Hutchinson vs. Allen et al.	105	Woodworth vs. Morris.
94	Walsh, Ex'r, &c., vs. Seaton.	106	Fisto vs. Osgood et al.
96	Cooke vs. Brigham et al.	107	Hartman vs. N. Y. Compo. Co.
97	Wette vs. Ulrichs.	109	Hughes et al. vs. Randall.
98	Collins, Jr., vs. Clark et al.	110	Wicks et al. vs. Freal.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
975	Springer vs. Dwyer.	1202	Bosset, Ex'r, &c., vs. Case.
1161	Benaher, Jr., vs. Fitch, et al.	1216	Maddena vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1193	Bolles et al. vs. King.	1218	McGarry vs. Bogert et al.
1195	Bopp vs. Gebrens.	1219	Dickinson et al. vs. Warren et al.
1196	Dayton et al. vs. Ross, President, &c.	1220	Board of Comm. of Pilots vs. Spalding et al.
1201	Curtis vs. Kelly, Sh'ff, &c.	1222	Healy vs. Adams.
1203	Broughton vs. Eagleson.	1223	Diego de Castro vs. Knox.
1205	Lange vs. Oakley.	1224	Atwood vs. Hall.
1207	Sharkey vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	1225	Patterson vs. Orange and A's. R. R. Co.
1209	Butler vs. Kilbreth et al.		
1211	Lehman vs. Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine Co.		

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.		Nos.	
32	Odell vs. Holbrook.	79	Goodwin vs. Lowenstein.
53	Providence Steam Engine Co. vs. Santa Anna Nav. and Man. R. R. Co.	81	Allen vs. Allen.
		93	Eimendorf vs. Savage.
		103	Morgan vs. Sindmore.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
267	Reilly, Sc., Adm'r. vs. Banks.	889	Utter, Irft & Co. vs. Rounsell et al.
849	Dayton vs. Stuyvesant Ins. Co.	601	Pommarcite vs. Frangolis.
267	Hackett et al. vs. Ewing et al.	863	Tyler vs. Mattison.
25	Daniels vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	563	Reppliler vs. Bloodgood et al.
269	Ulmann vs. Jacobs et al	567	Gutta Percha Manufacturing Co. vs. Fell.
265	Cooper Union vs. Carey	569	Eppstein et al. vs. Bowe et al.
267	Beard, Adm'r'x. vs. Second-av. R. R. Co.	571	Cohen vs. Doll et al.
		573	Stoche vs. Monta.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Gross, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1411	Strickland vs. Earl.	1489	Klauber vs. The Cong. B. O. K.
1164	Lowe vs. Green.	1496½	Spingarn vs. Scott.
1294	Lynch vs. Meyers.	1500	Cusick vs. Kelly.
1323	Buckner vs. Baumback.	1501	Regan vs. Alexander.
1372	Townsend vs. Cong. Beth Hamedrash.	1502	Eyland vs. Sulzberger.
1380	Smith vs. Peck.	1503	Watt vs. Am. Cond. Milk Co.
1390	Campbell vs. Pickett.	1504	Jones vs. Pyott.
1412	Dowling vs. Jones.	1505	Fox vs. Pumden.
1419	Case vs. Lent, Jr.	1506	Bacharas vs. Schlam.
1424½	Erhlich vs. Kelly.	1507	Martin vs. Griffith.
1481	Hoffman vs. Riege.	1507½	Sedeman vs. Roy.
1482	Brunner vs. Berringer.	1507¾	Spelman vs. Schlam.
1483	Parat vs. Andrews.	1508	Spelman vs. Schlam.
1486½	Buchanan vs. Bly.	1509	Kearney vs. Godfrey.
1487	Hunt vs. Conway.	1510	Walton vs. Tyrrell.
1488	Klauber vs. The Cong. B. O. K.		

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN—JAN. 21.

Nos.		Nos.	
129	Kelsey vs. Dallos.	140	Mason vs. Bubles.
21	Bartlett vs. Loan Society.	1	Mullen vs. Jackson.
80	Rorke vs. Thomas.	14	Sanford vs. Barr.
4	Hogg vs. Pinner.	98	Broderick vs. Campbell.
92½	——— vs. ———.	135½	——— vs. ———.
36	Schackel vs. Cooper.	100	Lamater vs. Loud.
45	Richter vs. Poppenhusen.	150	Dreury vs. Strang.
134	Van Riper vs. Persel.	151	Benson vs. Waterman.
144	Myers vs. Campbell.	152	Kinyon vs. Ross.
145	Wood vs. Goldsmith.	153	Kaveer vs. Lowell.
		154	Cooke vs. Barker.

CITY COURT—BROOKLYN—JAN. 21.

Nos.		Nos.	
51	Mosel vs. Witt.	62	Nelson vs. Ritts.
73	Brown vs. Trimmer.	63	Groves vs. Frith.
80	Davis vs. Buckley.		

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

INDIAN CLAIMS AND AGENCIES—ASSIGNMENT OF THE FUND—VALIDITY OF AN ORDER FOR A PART OF IT—THE TREATY OF 1846 WITH THE CHEROKEES.

Amos Kendall and John E. Kendall vs. The United States.—On the 12th of July, 1843, the Western Cherokees having a claim against the Government, entered into an agreement with the plaintiffs to allow them five per cent. upon all sums that might be collected on their claim, and authorized the proper officers of the United States to pay them that amount, "to be received directly from the United States, without any further act or authority by or from" the Western Cherokees. Under the agency of the plaintiffs there was awarded on their claim the sum of $887,480 15; and the United States recognized the plaintiffs as the agents of the tribe by making a treaty with them, and appropriated the money to pay the sum awarded. The plaintiffs applied to the Government for the payment of their five per cent. before payment was made on the claim, which was not advanced; but the Government retaining $37,940 of the amount of the claim to pay claims against the tribe, paid the balance to the Cherokees, West, direct, paying no part of it to the plaintiffs, and they never receiving anything from the tribe for their agency in the matter. By the treaty made with the plaintiffs on behalf of the tribe, the Western Cherokees became extinct as a nation and united with the other Cherokees, forming a new nation under the general name, Cherokees, the property of the former nation becoming the common property of the consolidated nation, and consequently not liable for the payment of the debts of the Western Cherokees. Action was brought in the Court of Claims, and the Court finding the above facts, in substance, gave judgment for the Government, holding that as the assignment was for a part of the funds it was not valid, and was not binding on the drawee, unless assented to by the acceptance of a draft for the amount; and that as the act of appropriation prohibited payment of the claim, except *per capita*, to the Indians themselves, the plaintiffs were not entitled to recover. Appeal was taken to this Court, where it is contended, first, that the contract and order given by the Indians operated as a valid assignment of the per centum agreed between them and the plaintiffs; second, that such assignments were not against any statute, nor against the policy of the Government; at that time, and that all acts of Congress passed since that contract, restricting the assignment of claims against the Government, have been made by their terms, applicable only to transfers made after their passage; and third, the treaty of 1846 did not prohibit the payment of this claim, nor affect its validity. It is true the treaty provides for the payment of all claims to the Indian himself, and against payment to any agent, and prohibits assignments; but this applies to any existing assignment, and uses no words applicable to an assignment made by the body of the tribe out of the gross sum. The act of 1850 is more comprehensive in its language, but it was made simply to carry into effect the treaty, and its terms are to be considered and construed in connection with the treaty itself. These provisions will not be construed to defeat existing vested rights, in the absence of clear and express words requiring such injustice. Such a construction is not required. On the part of the Government it is urged that the pretended assignment could not, if valid, be sustained in a court of law, because it was for a portion of their claim. There was no promise of the Government to pay the money to the plaintiffs, and without such a promise the Government is not liable. But the treaty of 1846, and the act of appropriation expressly prohibit the payment of this or any similar claim, out of the fund, by the Government. The treaty had a provision—as it originally for the payment of the expenses of the parties to it, and demands for services in prosecuting the claim; but the Senate struck it out, and left the claimants without redress. The act of appropriation provided "that in no case shall any money hereby appropriated be paid to any agent of said Indians, or to any other person or persons than to the Indian or Indians to whom it is due."

J. M. Carlisle and J. D. McPherson for claimants; Assistant Attorney-General Dickey for the Government.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

POSTPONEMENT—PERJURY.

The United States vs. Thomas Colleen.—This was the case of a letter-carrier, indicted for opening a letter intrusted to him. The prisoner's counsel, Mr. Donohue, moved that the case go over for the term, on account of the absence of material witnesses. As the affidavit upon which the motion was based was not deemed sufficient by the Court, a postponement till Saturday was granted, when a proper affidavit will be filed.

The United States vs. James McLoughlin, alias John H. Fuller.—The trial of the defendant in this case on the charge of perjury, for making a false affidavit under the name of Fuller, during the proceedings against Collector Bailey in July last, was continued this morning. The prosecution proved by the testimony of Marshal Murray and Deputy-Marshal Tapley, a conversation in the Marshal's office between them and the prisoner in which the latter confessed his crime. In that conversation the prisoner stated that he did not know Collector Bailey—had never seen him. That he was induced to make the affidavit by a man named Jenness, and was to have received a sum of money for so doing, but had been beaten out of half of it. Also, that he had not assumed the name of Fuller at the suggestion of Jenness, but of his own account.

The prosecution also offered to prove another confession, made in a conversation with Tapley. This evidence was excluded by the Court, as it appeared that inducements were offered to procure the confession. The defence produced witnesses who testified to the general good character of the prisoner. Counsel for the defence, in summing up, took the ground that the defendant could not be convicted of perjury, because no action could be taken upon the affidavit for making which he was held, even conceding it to be false, since the gist of that affidavit was that he had paid Collector Bailey $350 for a permit to manufacture cigars, whereas such permits are never issued by the Collector, but by the Assessors. Counsel also commented on the weakness of the evidence for the prosecution, as consisting of the testimony of Collector Bailey, supplemented by the confession of the prisoners, and as not sufficient to warrant a conviction.

The case will be summed up on behalf of the Government to-morrow.

For the Government, Assistant District-Attorney Bell; for the defendant, Judge Beebe.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK—JAN. 20.

Before Judge Blatchford.

The United States vs. Alonzo Blaisdell; John J. Eckel and John McLaren.—The proceedings in this case were delayed this morning by the declaration of the defendants' counsel that Deputy Commissioner Harland, whom they desired to place on the stand first, had been subpoenaed, but was not present. It was nearly 12 o'clock when the witness finally appeared and was placed on the stand.

Thomas Harland, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, sworn and examined for the defence: He had seen Blaisdell, and was cognizant of the seizure of the distillery, he had no recollection with regard to any affidavits or papers on file with the Department; he remembered that Blaisdell was in Washington after the seizure of the distillery, awaiting action; another distillery was seized at the same time, and they were confounded in his mind; papers relating to one of them were presented, but he did not know which; Blaisdell called on him at Washington recently, and asked for certain papers; he had a search made for them in the office, but they could not be found; he had said that either Mr. Rollins or the District-Attorney must have them; search was made among Rollins' private papers, but they were not found there.

Alonzo Blaisdell, one of the defendants, was sworn. Mr. Courtney objected to any examination of this witness. Counsel said that it was only proposed to prove that those affidavits were made for the information of the Court. The examination was permitted.

Mr. Blaisdell testified that the affidavits referred to had been made, and that he had made every effort in vain to obtain them from the Internal Revenue Department.

Geo. F. Langbein testified that he was a notary public. He took depositions, which he drew himself, which were sworn to by the workmen of the distillery, and of which he exhibited a draught partly finished which had been thrown aside on account of some clerical errors. He put these papers together in a bundle and sealed it and gave it to Mr. Dittenhoeffer, who was to take the papers to Washington. He remembered that Numan signed the affidavit but could not remember any others certainly.

John Numan was recalled, and allowed to repeat his previous testimony with regard to the alleged affidavit at Dittenhoeffer's office, to which he declared again that he did not swear.

The defendant Blaisdell, was asked whether Numan signed the affidavit referred to.

The District-Attorney objected, but the witness testified that he took an affidavit, signed by Numan, and Klein and Campbell, among others, to Washington. He saw the bundles of papers put together by Langbein and took that bundle to Washington.

John Numan was recalled and questioned as to the contents of the statement made at Dittenhoeffer's office, but could give no positive testimony with regard to it.

Ludwig Klein recalled, swore that he did not sign any paper in Dittenhoeffer's office.

Patrick Campbell recalled, swore that he never signed any statement with regard to the distillery.

Mr. KNOX now made his opening address to the jury on behalf of the defendants. He said he should not follow the very able example of his learned friend on the other side, and go into a general harangue with regard to matters entirely outside of this case. Many things had been charged in that gentleman's address which were not proved. He would not say that the gentleman had attempted thus improperly to poison their minds with regard to the defendants, but that gentleman must keenly perceive that gratuitous assertions, like those that had been made, recoiled on the fertile brain whence they emanated. He would not deny that Blaisdell and Eckel were interested in the management of the distillery, but it could be shown that they derived no interest from its direction. It was not pretended that McLaren had any interest in the establishment, save as an employe. It would be shown that after the November seizure Blaisdell and Eckel had no interest whatever in the establishment, and that it was run by Lippsinger for the well-known firm of Engelhardt & Co. Blaisdell and Eckel were there in April and May occasionally to see that their property was not jeopardized, but with no interest whatever in the proceeds of the business. Now there had been nothing shown in the case to justify a conviction, and on the evidence taken by the Government the defendants might well rest their case. The law required that there should be clear proof against the defendants that they did personally remove spirits from the distillery without going through a bonded warehouse, in which case they would be guilty as principals, or that they directed it to be done, in which case they would be guilty of aiding and abetting. They must have no doubt on these points in order to convict. And now, leaving to the other side all the poetry of their opening, he would proceed to call the witnesses for the defence.

Geo. F. Langbein sworn. He was a notary public, and was first appointed by Gov. Seymour; he testified to the signing of an affidavit in Dittenhoeffer's office, by the workmen of the distillery; he read it over aloud to the men; the men signed it; Numan was there, but he could not say whether he signed; some of the men held up their hands, some nodded their heads, and some said "yes;" Numan was there and in front, and therefore he thought Numan must have signed; the witness identified an affidavit which he testified that Mr. Diesendorf read, and then witness said, "Mr. Diesendorf, you swear to this?" and he said "Yes;" he also identified his signature as notary on a paper bearing the signature of Mr. Schuyler.

To Mr. Courtney—The witness said he used no Bible in administering the oath to the workmen.

Abraham Frankhauser, notary public, testified that Mr. Schuyler had made an affidavit before him on Dec. 23, 1867. He identified this and another affidavit made by Diesendorf, and another made by Walter Squires, and that on Dec. 25, 1867, he swore ten or eleven men of the distillery with a view to getting the distillery released.

Stephen A. Uhl, Assistant Assessor, testified that in 1867, when the Forty-fifth-street distillery was started, he was acquainted with it. He knew Schuyler as being in the distillery; he made application for the license in Mr. Franklin's office in the presence of the witness; during August, September and October, he was at the distillery as often as three times a week, and sometimes was there every day; he did not think

the distillery was all the time during those months; but longer days than five or six times which it was the evening he thought the distillery was stopped for week at a time; during April and May, he was so frequently at the distillery; he thinks he was at Bleidell's distillery on the day he left it 24 stamped on the distillery; on the day he left it Brandon had charge of the distillery was not running while he was in charge.

To Mr. Courtney—He never gave a key to the bonded warehouse to a Frenchman; he was at the distillery when whisky was run off into barrels; Bleidell paid him for his services as storekeeper; he never heard of Bleidell's having a key to the receiving room; he never saw a hole near the storage room; he never saw a hose put on the house to the cisterns; the receiver and carrier under the bond; not had how many times the distillery ran in August, or in September or in October or in November; he did not have any idea at the time what a Class A bonded warehouse was.

John Mason recalled. Testified that he was at McLaren's house in April, 1868, but did not say to Mrs. McLaren that he had the other version that he made, as stated; that no whisky was run off the property.

Hugh Carr testified that he was at Mrs. McLaren's house one Wednesday; he did not say that if McLaren did not pay him he would go to Court and swear against Mrs.

Patrick Campbell recalled; testified that he had not said to Mrs. Bleidell that unless Bleidell paid him he would go to Court and have him sent as far as any railroad could carry him.

Mrs. A. McLaren, wife of one of the defendants, was called, but her testimony was excluded because she was the wife of one of the defendants.

The Court here adjourned till 11 A. M. to-morrow.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osgood.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE IN ALCOHOLIC CASE.

The United States vs. David Lichtenheim.—This case, in which the defendant, formerly an internal revenue inspector, is charged with loaning blackmail, to the extent of $1,000, on Cedar Street, a cigar manufacturer, on a promise to compromise a charge against the latter of selling used cigar-box stamps, was resumed, and additional evidence introduced for the defense to contradict some unimportant testimony for the prosecution. After which further adjournment was had to the 21st inst.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Chief Justice Barbour.

CONTRACTS IN VIOLATION OF PUBLIC POLICY.

Hattie Leland vs. Sarah A. Taliaferro and Edward Van Ness.—In this case, hereinafter noticed in our law reports, the following opinion by Chief Justice BARBOUR will be interesting, as relating to cases where the equity of the Court is invoked by one of two parties, both of whom knowingly entered into a contract deemed *contra bonos mores*.

BARBOUR, J.—This is an action brought by the mortgagor in a chattel mortgage, against the mortgagee and her agent and attorney, to obtain a judgment declaring such mortgage void, and restraining the defendants, perpetually, from enforcing the same. The motion now before the Court is to resolve an injunction pending the action, which has been granted *ex parte*.

The affidavits and papers read at the hearing show that the defendant, Sarah A. Taliaferro, in June, 1868, sold to the plaintiff certain household furniture for the price of $4,200, upon the distinct understanding and agreement then made by and between the parties, that the plaintiff should use the same in the business of keeping and carrying on a house of prostitution in this City, and that the furniture should be paid for by her, within four or five years, out of the earnings of the business; that a few weeks after such sale, the plaintiff executed to the said defendant a mortgage upon such furniture, together with other furniture worth about $6,000, payable on demand, to secure the payment of the said purchase money, upon an oral promise and agreement therefore and then made to and with the plaintiff by the defendant Taliaferro, that the mortgagee should not be paid out of the said business, and that such mortgage should not be foreclosed until the expiration of at least four years.

The point made by the counsel for the defendant Van Ness, that the action will not lie against him, inasmuch as he is acting in his capacity merely as an attorney-at-law for and on behalf of the defendant Taliaferro, is not, I think, well taken. I am not aware that a lawyer is privileged to perpetuate a wrong, nor why he may not, in a proper action, be restrained from doing so, even though the act enjoined be of that class usually deemed strictly professional. That question does not arise in this case, however, inasmuch as the contemplated and threatened foreclosure, spoken of in the pleadings, does not appear to be a foreclosure through or by means of an action for that purpose, but merely, by the sale of the mortgaged property by or on the part of the mortgagee, under and by virtue of the power contained in the mortgage, which is an act that may be performed by the mortgagee herself or her agent or servant, and in which no professional assistance, beyond mere advice, is required from a lawyer.

But I am of opinion that the action cannot be maintained upon the facts presented here.

The contract by which the money was to be paid for out of the future profits of a house of prostitution, certainly covered the sale itself as well as the mortgage given to secure the payment of the purchase money; so that if the latter is void or voidable because of public policy, the former is equally so. It follows, therefore, that so far as regards the particular goods covered by the sale, the plaintiff has no such legal or equitable ownership or right of possession as entitles her to invoke the equitable interposition of the Court to restrain the original owner from repossessing herself of the property, or selling the same in such a manner as she may see fit. That question, however, is not before us, inasmuch as, in the view I take of the matter, the plaintiff is not entitled to succeed in any aspect which is presented by the case.

The general rule that legal agreements are laws to those who make them, has no application to contracts made in defiance of the laws of morality, or, to use the Latin phrase, *contra bonos mores*. Such agreements are void, for the reason that parties cannot legally contract to do iniquity nor found a valid contract upon a consideration which involves the future doing of an immoral act to the injury of the public interests. In such a case, where the plaintiff and defendant alike violate the criminal laws, or principles of public policy, declare that "*in pari delicto potior est conditio possidentis, non ordiri actio*; and that, too, whether it be an action upon contract or a suit in equity to rescind an enforcement, for the plaintiff has no right, in an action of that character, to claim the assistance of the Court. (Tenant vs. Johnson, Cowp. R. 343; Lewis vs. Davidson, 4 M. and S. 267; Simpson vs. Bloss, 7 Taunt. R. 246; Debree vs. Harper, 2 Scots R. 201; Cusack vs. White, 2 Ryb. Cow. 26; Robinson vs. Cox, 9 Modern, 163; Walker vs. Perkins, 3 Burrows, 1,568.)

There can be no doubt that a contract of purchase and sale of furniture whereby the buyer undertakes to pay the purchase price out of the earnings of a house of prostitution where such furniture is to be used is void, because it is a contract *contra bonos mores*—as much so, at least, as would be a contract to pay for future illicit cohabitation. The case of Gilardy vs. Richardson, (11 Mass. R. 54,) where it was held that rent could not be recovered for a house let for that purpose, is, in principle, precisely in point; and the decision there is commented upon and approved in Dyette vs. Pendleton, (1 Cowan 727. (See also Bimington vs. Wallis, 4 B. and Ad.; Oxley vs. Churchill, cited in 4 B. and P. 340; Walker vs. Perkins and Robinson vs. Cox, ubi supra; Howard vs. Hodges, 1 Selw., N. P., 10.) And it is equally clear that a mortgage given to secure the payment of the purchase money is also void. But the Court will not aid either of the parties to the transaction, by its process or proceedings, either to enforce the performance of such illegal contract, or to prevent its performance. In either case, the defendant must go scathless; for *in pari delicto, melior est conditio defendentis*.

The injunction must be dissolved, with $10 costs.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 20.

Before Presiding Judge Clerke and Judges Sutherland and Geo. G. Barnard.

WHAT IS THE PROPER MODE OF INDIANA DIVORCE PROCEEDING.

Emma Hoffman, plaintiff and respondent, vs. Wm. Hoffman, defendant and appellant.—The plaintiff, Emma Hoffman, brought this action against her husband, Wm. Hoffman, to obtain a divorce, on the ground of adultery. The parties were married on the 15th of December, 1858. The adultery is alleged to have been committed on the 23d of February, 1858, with Hezekiah L. Monroe, at the Grimall House in this City. Afterward the defendant removed to Indiana, and on the 7th of April, 1857, commenced an action in the Circuit Court of the Seventh Indiana District for a divorce, on the ground of adultery and abandonment. Such proceedings were thereupon had, that in due course a jury found the plaintiff in this action guilty of the adultery charged, and the Court thereupon decreed an absolute divorce. On the 24th of September, 1858, Emma Hoffman filed a petition in the Circuit Court Howard County, Indiana, praying that the divorce obtained by the defendant against her might be set aside, the judgment for fraud. The said petition was tried, and the decree of divorce declared to be void for fraud. From the decision on appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of Indiana, and after full argument, the decree of the Circuit Court was reversed, thus leaving the decree in full force and effect.

After the decision of the Supreme Court of Indiana, and on the 15th of September, 1858, the defendant, William Hoffman, married one Ida Murphy, by whom he has two children. This action was commenced by the plaintiff herein on the 26th of November, 1864. The case was tried before Mr. Justice Sutch, a learned and able jury, who, on December, 1866, decided the action in favor of the plaintiff, and granted a decree of divorce in her favor. Judgment was duly entered on the decision, which was affirmed by the Supreme Court of this State at General Term.

Counsel for the appellant urges that the divorce obtained by William Hoffman, was regular in every particular, all the formalities of law, as required by the State of Indiana, having been complied with. Mr. Hoffman was a resident of that State at the time of the commencement of the summons against the wife and the order made. The Supreme Court of this State having reversed the decision made at Circuit in the suit in which the wife was plaintiff, and thus leaving the decree in force, the subsequent proceedings in this State were a nullity. One State was bound to respect the laws, etc., of every other State. On the other hand, the counsel for the respondent contended that the attempt on the part of the husband to obtain a decree in Indiana was a fraud on the Court, because Wm. Hoffman was at the time an actual resident of the State of New-York, and by means the Court in which the judgment was brought did not jurisdiction of the person of Emma Hoffman, the defendant. Again, the suit in question, whatever the Indiana Court was sought to be, aside the decree of divorce in the Indiana Court, in the Indiana Court, was not a recognition of the validity of that decree, nor can it be considered a consecration of the decree in the Indiana Court. The record of the judgment in the Indiana divorce suit shows that the wife was not served with a process, and that she did not reside in the State of Indiana. Both parties were at the time of suit in New-York State. The offence upon which that judgment was sustained, if any such there was, had been committed in New-York; they had lived together as husband and wife for a long period after the alleged act of adultery, and their case could, based during this case, come before the Court for its disposition.

The decision of the Court was reserved.

Mr. Ed. S. Chatfield for appellant; E. M. Wight for the respondent.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge McCunn.

THE FOLLOWING DECISION BY HIS HONOR JUDGE McCUNN IS interesting as showing the effect of a bank teller casting a ban on the responsibility of a note by writing the words "payment stopped" on its face.

Wm. McKinley vs. The American Exchange Bank.—McCUNN, J.—This is an action for damages for defendant's refusal to pay a certain note of $1,000 payable to the order of plaintiff, and which plaintiff had duly indorsed, and which note he had delivered to the defendant, upon the ground that payment had been stopped in pencil, at the request of the defendant's teller, on the day it became due.

It is admitted in the complaint that the writing complained of was made on the day of the maturity of the note, the evidence is that the day previous to its maturity payment had been stopped; but there is no evidence that that on that day, the day it was due, the character of the note was fixed, and subsequent purchasers must take it subject to all equities. The writing on the face did not in any wise change the condition of the parties to the instrument or diminish its value. It was the record of a fact which any purchaser had a right to know; and the contentment of which fact, if it had not been so recorded, would have been a fraud upon such purchaser.

The writing of the words "payment stopped" on a note payable at a bank simply announces the intention of the maker that his funds in that bank shall not be applied to the payment of the paper and does not absolutely discredit the note nor impeach the fact that he will not provide for it at some other place, especially when we take into consideration the fact that the defendant's teller were merely the agents of the maker, and as such agents could not be trusted to do less than they disclosed their principal. This is a well established rule of law. Again, the indorsement in pencil of the words complained of does not affect the liability of the maker to indorsee. Destroying or defacing a written contract does not affect the liability of the parties to it. Had the bank even destroyed the note, the remedy of the holder would not have been effected in the slightest degree, and even then the remedy must be against the maker, not against the bank, and to entitle them to recover they had only to prove its destruction and contents. This is the doctrine laid down in Edwards on Bills (pp. 631, 632,) and adhered to in Bayley on Bills. The instrument, part of the note was demanded and refused, it was dishonored; and every purchaser who took it after that time, took it subject, as I have said before, to all equities existing between the antecedent parties and maker. I cannot see that the indorsement in question is less valuable for the purposes of assignment than it is if the words were never written upon it. And as the value of the instrument, or its assignability, was not affected by the act of the defendant in marking on the note, the damage can only consist in giving notice to an intended purchaser that the maker had stopped the payment. Now, apart from all other considerations, good faith and common honesty would have required the plaintiff to disclose to any purchaser that payment had been stopped as soon as that fact was communicated to him; and it would be stretching the rule indeed to hold the defendant liable for giving a notice which common honesty required the plaintiff himself to give. There is another reason why this plaintiff cannot recover. The plaintiff's testimony is that he purchased the note in good faith before it was due. This perfected his right of action against the maker and indorsers, who were, upon his own showing, perfectly solvent at the time of suit, and who still continued so, leaving the plaintiff not having exhausted his remedy, in this respect, this action must fail. The whole theory in favor of a recovery in this case could seem more like a broad joke than a serious argument, when you reflect that the plaintiff could have removed the marks. They were simply pencil marks, that might have been rubbed out in the easiest possible manner. If the defendant had no right to place them there, the plaintiff clearly had a right to remove them.

Judgment must be ordered for the defendant.

By Chief Justice Barbour.

Dopman vs. Frazier.—Order granted.

In the matter of Davidson and Spalding.—Motion to reduce bail denied and prisoner remanded.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—JAN. 20.

Before Judge McCunn and a Jury.

THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS DAMAGES AGAINST REPRESENTATIVE OF CHARTER UNION EXPRESS COMPANY.

Sarah Heffernan, plaintiff, vs. Elmore P. Rose, President of the Merchants' Union Express Company, defendant.—On the 27th of February last, the plaintiff, who is about sixty years old, was attempting to cross Hudson street, between Leonard and Franklin, when she was knocked down and run over by a horse attached to one of the wagons belonging to defendants, driven by a man named Clark, and whereby her leg was broken in two places, and otherwise resulting in serious and permanent disability. She brought suit for damages against the Company to the amount of ten thousand dollars. The evidence on behalf of plaintiff showed that before crossing, she had looked on all sides to discover if any wagons were approaching, but seeing none she started, and as she had almost reached the street, she was suddenly knocked down and run over, inflicting the injuries referred to. That she was removed to Bellevue Hospital where she remained two months, and subsequently was removed to the house of her son-in-law, in Greene-street, here she had been confined to her bed, and is now by her family physician, during which time she had been, and is now, suffering to such an extent from the injuries as to be unable to attend to her former business of fruit selling, or even occasionally to move about the house unassisted. No attempt was made on behalf of the Company to show that the accident was the fault of the person injured by plaintiff, but they claimed that it was purely an accident unavoidable by defendants or their servant, neither of whom were guilty of carelessness or negligent, and that therefore they could not be held responsible. The testimony of the driver went to show that he was driving at an ordinary pace of not over two miles an hour; that as he turned from Leonard into Hudson-street, some railroad cars were moving on the opposite side toward the depot, which frightened his horse and made him restive; that he then saw plaintiff in the middle of the street and shouted to her, but that instead of avoiding him she first ran from the sun against the horse and was knocked down; that he succeeded in reigning up his horse at Franklin-street, and returned to the assistance of plaintiff. From a question put to this witness as to whether he could not have reined up his horse before approaching the plaintiff it might be inferred that the jury found difficulty in believing that a horse going only at a speed of two miles an hour could not be stopped within a block. Other witnesses, also in the vicinity of the accident, testified that they heard no warning given, as claimed by the defence.

On these facts the Judge charged that to recover the plaintiff must herself be free from carelessness, and, if so free, carelessness must be shown against the defendants or their servants. After an absence of half an hour the jury returned a verdict of $3,000 in favor of plaintiff.

Oliver and Wright for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpool for defendants.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Gilbert.

SUIT TO RECOVER THE PRICE OF LABOR.

John Brown vs. Clement Bird.—This is a suit on the part of plaintiff to recover payment due by defendant to him for plumber work done at five houses in Quincy-street. It appeared from the testimony that plaintiff made a contract with a builder named Cooper to do the work stated, said Hooper to give plaintiff an order for the pay on Mr. Bird, the owner of the buildings; that plaintiff applied to said Bird, who referred him to the defendant, who said to Brown "Go on and do the work, and when it is finished I will pay you." He did so, and Bird told him that he was but the agent of Bird to pay out money deposited with him by said owner. Bird, for the purpose of paying plaintiff's plumbing bill. The suit was to recover the sum of $1,647 34. The jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for the full amount.

TRESPASS IN MOVING A HOUSE.

Thomas Hogg vs. Michael McGuade, Archer McQuade and Alonzo North.—Plaintiff brings this suit to recover damages done to his property and for trespass upon his premises by defendants. It appeared that the plaintiff's house was moved by defendants, in the month of August, 1867, the defendants leased the two tenemented dwellings on Franklin-street, near the first-path and next there in the direction of the house of defendant that it was moved; broke down and damaged over fences, plots, and supported unless certain shade-trees, resulting in great injury to the premises of the plaintiff, and that such damage was done without the consent and against the remonstrance of the plaintiff. The defence put in a general denial of the charges of injury and all the facts sworn to on the part of the plaintiff. The Court charged the jury that if defendant McGuade, authorized the other defendants to move his house, and in doing so they did the damage alleged, then McGuade was the one responsible for it, as, then. The jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for $241; being $96 against McGuade, $80 against McQuade, and $65 against North.

E. E. S. Brown for plaintiff; Bowen and Meeker for defendants.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Wm. H. Guild vs. John H. Flagler, Harvey E. Flagler, Oliver Holden and Joshua P. Simpson.—Plaintiff in this case sues for the recovery of $3,126 67, being the amount of a note made by the first-named defendants on the 15th of April, 1867, in which the latter promised to pay to the order of the last-named defendants nine months after date, and that the last-named defendants, before the maturity thereof, indorsed the said note and transferred it to the plaintiff; that when it became due it was presented for payment, when dishonored, neglected to pay the same, and it was protested. The defendants John H. and Harvey E. Flagler, being residents of Boston, Oliver Holden and James P. Simpson of Brooklyn. The defence, on the part of Holden and Simpson, admitted that the indorsement was not the handwriting of the latter, but that the same was made by defendant John H. Flagler and Harvey E. Flagler. The latter defendant testified that he paper notice of protest was never served upon them, and they believed that the said note was delivered by Flagler and Brother to the plaintiff upon a mutual agreement at a rate more than seven per cent., the allowing thereof is contrary to law; that Holden and Simpson never received any money for said note, nor any benefit therefrom, including the named, about the 25th of April, 1867, agreed with Flagler to surrender the indorsements, and that by mistake Holden and Simpson forgot to erase their indorsements, but that the notes were discharged, and canceled, and had become void and of no effect.

The suit is to recover from Holden and Simpson the amount of $3,166 67, with interest from Jan. 21, 1869, and costs. Case still on.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Curtis and a Jury.

WAS IT A LOAN OR A FEE?

Lipman et al. vs. Armstrong.—The plaintiffs sue to recover from the defendant, a well-known lawyer of this City, the sum of $500, which, the complaint alleges, was loaned to the defendant in August, 1866. The answer admits the receipt of the money, under the following circumstances and claims that it was given and received in payment of professional services. The circumstances were as follows, viz.: One Ellery, a brother of one of the plaintiffs, and employed as leading clerk by Lipman & Ellery, came on the day in question to the office of Mr. Armstrong, told him that his employers had derived great profit from his counsel in the past, and would want to avail themselves freely of it in the future, and, in that view, wanted Mr. Armstrong to accept of a check for $1,000. Mr. Armstrong demurred, on the ground that the compensation was excessive, but finally did accept $500. Nothing more was heard of the matter until the plaintiff called on Mr. Armstrong until subsequent to the dissolution, when the demand for repayment was made.

The defence showed that the services rendered ran through a year, and consisted mainly of consultations in intricate cases of law and practice in the business of buying and selling stocks, which required skill and study on the part of the defendant to solve, and that the $500 was not an exorbitant charge.

The Judge charged the jury that their verdict was to represent what was due to the plaintiffs, if anything, after allowing a fair compensation for his services to the defendant. He charged the jury, in instructing the jury not to estimate lawyers' services by time or by the standard of a mechanic's wages, but to take into consideration the study, time and anxiety of the lawyer's study and preparation. The jury found a verdict of $250 for the plaintiffs.

Brown and Meeker for plaintiffs; William Walter Phelps for defendant.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 20.

By Judge Ingraham.

Slosson vs. The Wurtz Amalgamation Company; motion denied.

In relation to the Arbor corpus of Peter Barlocker; petition granted.

In the matter of the Salisbury Mills Manufacturing Company; order settled.

By Judge Garvin.

Chapman vs. Chapman; report confirmed and judgment granted for divorce.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sutherland.

The People of the State of New-York vs. The Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company; judgment for the plaintiffs with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 20.

By Judge Brady.

Davis vs. Anderson; motion denied.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

There was one trial, yesterday, and five pleas were received. One sentence was pronounced, two prisoners were discharged, and sentences deferred in three cases. Several trials were postponed.

A BAD GIRL.

Catherine Willis, a middle-aged woman, was brought before the Court charged with grand larceny. She had been discharged from custody about three weeks ago on similar information. She protested her innocence and with tears begged to be allowed to go. But she was well known and had succeeded once in deceiving the Court by promises of amendment, and was, therefore, sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year. The sentence first pronounced Only half of the fifty dollars fine, which was changed to the Penitentiary upon representations made by a medical man that she was in a pregnant condition.

A DESPERATE CHARACTER.

George Kempler, a boy of 13 years, pleaded guilty to an assault with a dangerous weapon. He was allowed to tell his story, and said he was assaulted by a large boy, and drew his pen-knife and inflicted a wound on his assailant. The Judge discharged the boy with a reprimand and advice to do better, which he promised he would.

ALLEGED ROBBERY AND ASSAULT.

Thomas Porter, a boy of 16, was arraigned accused of participating in a robbery on Thomas Wood. He was defended by John White, Esq., in the absence of a person who had, by alleging himself to be a lawyer, secured several dollars in money and presents of facts from the prisoner. The counsel asked that the trial be postponed under the circumstances, which request was not granted. The evidence of Mr. Henry Mulliner was to the effect that several persons had to show, that on the night of Jan. 8, he was assaulted and robbed of some toys, &c., by a party of boys in Twelfth-avenue. He had identified the prisoner on seeing him a second time as one of the assailants. The Judge charged the jury that the prisoner was entitled to the benefit of a doubt in the complainant's failure to identify him on first seeing him. The jury retired for half an hour, and returned with a verdict of guilty of an assault. Upon the motion of the prisoner's counsel the verdict was set aside, and a new trial ordered. Wm. Jones, assaulted with a knife, discharged, no evidence being brought to substantiate the charge.

FORFEITURE.

Kate O'Neil, arraigned for grand larceny, plead not guilty and was remanded for trial.

Stephen Hathworth, accused of larceny from the person pleading not guilty, was remanded for trial.

Alexander Campbell and Alexander Davison, arraigned on charges of grand larceny, will be brought up to-day.

In the case of Daniel Newman, the bail was discharged. The Court adjourned to 11 A. M. to-day.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 20, 1869.

$6,000 U. S. 5-20s, C.	110⅝	100	Mobile, Ohio R.	75	
10,000 U. S. 5-20s, C.	110⅝	100	Atlantic R.	30	
10,000 U. S. 5-20s, C.	110⅝	100	do

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 21, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LA PERICHOLE. Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Rose, Mlle. Tholer, M. Aujac, M. Leduc, M. Edgard, M. Gasdon, M. Hamilton, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Stoddart, Polk, Ringgold, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Annie Ward and others.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATER.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon—KATE KEARNEY. Evening—ERNANI and IXION. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Characters by Miss Louise Moore, Miss Betts, Chasle, Messrs. Rankin, Vane, Ryan, Coleman and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss S. Harrison, Mr. F. Hassan and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
L'OEIL CREVE. Characters by Mme. Rose-Bell, Mlle. Desclauzas, Messrs. Carrier, Gabel, Beckers, Genot, Petit, and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE EMERALD RING. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. B. Williams.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
REVOLUTION IN SPAIN. LOVE IN A TUB, &c. By a powerful cast.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES AND PANTOMIME.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
[illegible]
GENEVIEVE DE BRYANT, (Burlesque) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BONE SQUASH DIABOLO, NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

EMPIRE CITY SKATING RINK.
3d-av., between 63d and 64th sts.
FANCY DRESS ICE CARNIVAL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
BALL OF THE CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE.

LYRIC HALL.
No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.
LECTURE BY REV. NOAH H. SCHENCK, D. D. Subject: "The Life and Push of our Social Powers."

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

It is asserted in Paris that the President of the Provisional Government in Crete has escaped from Candia and is on his way to this country. On his arrival he will endeavor to raise money and purchase iron-clads to renew the struggle for Cretan independence.

Mr. BURLINGAME, of the Chinese Embassy, yesterday had an interview with the French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Spanish Government has authorized Cuba to send eighteen representatives to the Constituent Cortes, and the Island of Porto Rico eleven.

The Duke of Saldanha, who was asked to form a new Cabinet for Portugal, has declined to do so, and the old Ministers continue in office.

CONGRESS.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, yesterday, the Senate took up the Air Line Railroad bill. Mr. WHYTE made a lengthy speech in opposition to it, at the conclusion of which the Senate went into Executive Session and soon after adjourned.

In the House, Mr. SCHENCK introduced a bill defining the manner in which interest on United States bonds shall be paid. It provides that all interest shall be paid in coin or its equivalent, except where the obligation stipulates that it may be paid in lawful currency. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. FARNSWORTH reported from the Post Office Committee a bill to regulate the franking privilege. It requires all persons at present entitled to this privilege to attach their autograph to all matter sent, and prohibit them from receiving mail matter free of charge. Mr. WASHBURNE asked to submit a substitute repealing entirely all laws granting the franking privilege to any person whatsoever. Mr. FARNSWORTH declined to accept the substitute, alleging, as a reason, that it could not possibly pass. After debate, the section prohibiting persons receiving mail matter free was stricken out, and the remainder of the bill was agreed to. A bill was passed relieving from their political disabilities a number of persons in the Southern States. A number of pension bills, reported from the committee, were disposed of. A resolution was adopted instructing a select committee to inquire what legislation is necessary to provide for the taking of the ninth census. Debate upon the bill to grant lands and the right of way to the Denver Pacific Railway was taken up, and Mr. COVODE spoke at length, explaining the bill and advocating its passage. Mr. VAN TRUMP opposed it, and at the conclusion of his remarks the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

In the State Legislature, yesterday, but little work was done. The formal announcement of the election of REUBEN E. FENTON as United States Senator was made. The Assembly, in Committee of the Whole, passed Mr. MURPHY's bill, in relation to the erection of a soldiers' monument in the Central Park, to a third reading by unanimous consent. The bill authorizes the Board of Supervisors of the City to appropriate a sum not exceeding $20,000 for the work. It is said that the Committees will be announced by Speaker YOUNGLOVE to-day.

Gov. BROWNLOW of Tennessee, is about to organize and arm two thousand militia for the suppression of the Kukiux. This force will be organized by companies and sent to those counties in West and Middle Tennessee where Kukiux murders have been most common. Martial law will be proclaimed in those districts occupied by the militia.

Gen. BUCHANAN has written a letter denying certain statements made by Gov. WARMOTH, of Louisiana, to the effect that he (Gen. BUCHANAN) was not in full sympathy with the loyal people of New-Orleans during the threatened riots at the November elections. The General refers to his acts for his defence, and says but for the course he pursued, Gov. WARMOTH and other leading Republicans would have fallen victims to rebel wrath.

A farmer named GEORGE WOODBURY, living in a remote part of the town of Claremont, N. H., was most savagely murdered while at supper in his own house on Monday evening, by his nephew, named WILLIAM H. KEENEY, without, it is said, the slightest provocation and with no apparent motive. KEENEY stabbed WOODBURY with a knife three times, and then he fell dead, seized an ax and inflicted four more terrible wounds upon the body. KEENEY then attacked Mrs. WOODBURY with the ax and cut her head shockingly. She somehow managed to escape, and, with her babe, hurried to her husband's father's house, near by, and gave the alarm. KEENEY escaped without coat or hat and is now at large. He is about twenty-three years old.

It is reported that the sum asked by the new Spanish Government for the Island of Cuba is about twenty-five millions in gold. The letter received by the President from Senator HALE, at Madrid, it is said, states that overtures were made to him by the Spanish Government for the sale of the island to the United States.

The New-Hampshire Democratic Convention was held, yesterday, at Concord. JOHN BEDEL, of Bath, was nominated for Governor, and Gen. M. T. DONOHUE for Railroad Commissioner. The resolutions adopted declare adhesion to the Constitution, and support the proposition to tax the United States bonds.

A horse distemper is prevailing in the vicinity of Springfield, Mass., as well as in other parts of New-England.

The Newark (N. J.) *Courier* says the famous Pike meadow-diking project has been abandoned, the contractor receiving $400,000 to relinquish the contract.

Most of the business portion of the town of Angelica, Allegheny County, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. The dwelling-house of IRA WAY was also burned, together with all its contents. The loss is estimated at $15,000.

A bill has been introduced in the Missouri Legislature against prize-fighting, prescribing a severe penalty to the principals, seconds, and spectators.

The trial of Mrs. TWITCHELL, for the murder of her mother in Philadelphia, commenced yesterday. Five jurors were impaneled, and the Court adjourned.

The State Military Association met yesterday at Steinway Hall for the second day's session, and sat until 4 o'clock. The Treasurer's report showed that $667 50 was on hand. A committee on nominations reported a list of officers for the coming year, which was accepted. It was decided that the next session should sit at Albany. A number of resolutions were passed, among which was one postponing the presentation of guidons and medals until next year, except to the Seventy-fourth Regiment. In the evening an oration was delivered by Rev. Mr. GALLAGHER, of Brooklyn, and the guidon to the Seventy-fourth Regiment was presented.

The amount realized yesterday for the dramatic fund at the sale of seats for the opening night at Brougham's Theatre was about $2,000.

The New-York Board of Education held a meeting last evening. The Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward asked for an appropriation of $55,000 for the purchase of building lots in Fifth-street, between First and Second avenues, for the erection of a school edifice. The various standing Committees for the year were announced by the Chair, after which the Board adjourned.

Cotton was more active and firmer yesterday, but closed tamely. Breadstuffs and Provisions were rather more freely dealt in. State Flour, Spring Wheat, Corn, Pork, Lard and Hogs were dearer; Oats cheaper. Groceries in moderate demand. The Freight market was steady, with rather more doing.

Schemes of Plunder.

If our national legislators would but serve the country with half the zeal they expend upon railway subsidies and other plans for plundering the Government, the sessional prospect would be more satisfactory than it is. We might then hope for systematic and large retrenchment, for taxation readjusted and reduced, for a practical solution of the financial problem, and an early settlement of the difficulties which retard the completion of reconstruction. At present the chance of realizing these objects is slim indeed. They are talked about, but that is all. And the energy of members is devoted to measures concocted in the interest of favored classes, as tariff or copper tax bills, or to projects designed to appropriate what is left of the public domain, and to add to the burdens of the Government while squandering the resources on which it relies.

The donation of lands to railroad companies as a means of developing remote sections of the country, may have been justifiable in the beginning. Without some such system, perhaps, the iron network which covers some of the Western States had been impossible. But the system has been so flagrantly abused—land grants have been made so lavishly, and so entirely in the interest of lobbyists and speculators—that it has become simply intolerable. The best portions of the public lands have passed into the hands of corporations, which, while imperfectly fulfilling their part of the bargain, have reaped enormous profits at the expense of the people. In several instances, the lands are locked up in the name of companies having only a technical existence; the charters being held for sale, and the work which Congress was asked to aid remaining untouched. In other cases, the grants have been so far in excess of the cost of the roads to be constructed, that the shareholders have acquired the property without the expenditure of a dollar of their own, and still have fortunes in the shape of unsold lands. The result of this system has been to obstruct actual settlement, to create vast land monopolies, and to build up a power which demoralizes and threatens almost to control political affairs.

The position was rendered infinitely worse when Congress so far succumbed to corrupt combinations and influences as to become the financial indorser of enterprises already munificently endowed with land. As though the war debt were not sufficient to tax the strength and patience of the country, we have seen enormous amounts of Government bonds issued on the pretence of aiding the construction of railroads whose land grants, at a very moderate valuation, represent more than the total cost. The case, so far as these roads are concerned, stands thus: The proceeds of Government bonds more than cover the entire cost, notwithstanding which they rank only as a second mortgage; the proceeds of first mortgage bonds issued by the companies being so much clear gain to the stockholders, who—if the experience of the Illinois Central is of any value—have a mine of wealth in the territory given them by the Government. Subsidies so extravagant do not admit of defence. They are evidence of extreme folly or shameless corruption on the part of those who sanctioned them; either interpretation being rendered yet worse by recent official revelations as to the character of much of the work so munificently provided for. It appears not improbable that the country will hereafter witness the spectacle of giant corporations, made rich and powerful by the injudicious bounty of Congress, and using their riches and power to taint the legislation of the country at its source.

For still these cormorants cry for more. Not satisfied with subsidies which, in their extravagance, are without a parallel, they demand further consideration in divers forms. Initiatory steps have been taken, moreover, to secure the multiplication of projects, each of which expects to receive quite as much as has been wasted upon its predecessors. The reckless liberality of the Government is made a pretext for endowing other roads. Here and there we discover mock virtue taking the form of modified propositions for help, and offering the security of a first instead of a second mortgage upon the roads to be constructed. But the nature of all these schemes is the same. They are attempts to obtain possession of more territory, and to augment the liabilities of the Government. On both grounds we trust that they will fail. We would not have another acre alienated from the people, to whom it belongs, for the benefit of any railroad enterprise whatever. And assuredly we would not sanction the assumption of a single fresh liability, whether it be classed as a first or second mortgage on works to be built, directly or indirectly, with the people's money.

The schemes are not confined to railroads. There are various other methods of squandering means which the country is in no condition to donate or even to loan. The Sutro Tunnel is a specimen of the latter class; a project gotten up under the pretence of promoting silver mining, but so obviously speculative and worthless that to us it seems not many degrees removed from a swindle. With all these affairs, Congress can honestly deal only in one way. Whether it regard the prudence or the justice of the policy involved in the claims presented, it is bound to refuse compliance with them, and to pronounce that refusal with an emphasis that shall leave no room to doubt the purpose of its decision.

The Government and the Telegraph,—Public and Private Control Compared.

A very strenuous effort has been made, by those who urge the Government to enter into the business of Telegraphing, to convince the public that the service would be much more economical than it is at present, and that telegraphing could thus be made much cheaper, and more accessible to the great mass of the people. Assertions to this effect have been made in Congress and elsewhere, and the example of European nations has been cited in support of them.

The matter is worth inquiry. The statistics of telegraphs constructed and operated under governmental control, as compared with those constructed and operated under private control, are as follows:

Under Government Control.

Name of Country.	No. of Offices.	No. of Messages Sent.	Population.	Proportion of Offices to Population.
Austria	851	2,507,472	39,411,309	1 to 46,311
Belgium	356	1,128,005	4,984,451	1 to 14,000
Bavaria	...	......	4,841,856	......
Denmark	90	308,150	2,468,713	1 to 27,000
France	1,200	2,507,473	38,302,625	1 to 31,600
Italy	529	1,760,869	25,925,717	1 to 49,000
Norway	73	269,375	1,433,488	1 to 19,000
Prussia	535	1,964,008	17,739,913	1 to 33,000
Russia	303	888,663	68,224,882	1 to 221,000
Switzerland	259	668,916	2,510,494	1 to 10,000
Spain	142	639,376	16,302,625	1 to 100,000
Totals	4,347	12,486,311		

Under Private Control.

Name of Country.	No. of Offices.	No. of Messages Sent.	Population.	Proportion of offices to Population.
G't Britain & Ireland	2,151	5,781,189	29,591,009	1 to 13,714
Dominion of Canada	382	573,219	3,976,924	1 to 10,400
U. States	4,126	12,386,952	31,148,047	1 to 7,549
Totals	6,659	18,741,360		

That is, in Continental Europe, where the telegraphs were built and are operated by Government, there are but 4,347 offices for a population of over 250,000,000; while in Great Britain, the United States, and the Dominion of Canada, where telegraphy has been left to private enterprise and has been untrammeled by governmental interference, by monopoly or restriction, there are 6,659 offices to a population of 64,000,000. While the number of telegrams transmitted in Continental Europe was only 12,486,311 in one year, there were sent in the three countries where telegraphy is free from governmental intermeddling and repression, 18,741,360. While the average cost of telegrams in Europe was 81½ cents, in the three countries where the people were let alone and suffered to manage the business themselves, it averaged only 51 cents.

The expenses of our Post Office Department, (which Mr. WASHBURNE proposes shall do the telegraphing for the people of the United States,) exceed its income by over six millions of dollars. That concern cannot guess within one hundred millions the number of letters it transmits per annum. It helplessly sends over 4,500,000 letters to the Dead Letter Office every year. It has no more than forty-six free-delivery offices, in a total of 29,387 post offices, in the United States. It is a political machine from top to bottom, liable to change and reconstruction after every Presidential election, and subject to partisan service previous to and during every election.

But let us look for a moment at the interest which the publishers and readers of daily newspapers have in the change proposed.

In the year 1867 the Western Union Telegraph Company delivered to the Press of the country 294,503,630 words of news, at a cost of three and a half cents for a message of twenty words, or one and seven-tenths of a mill per word. This service was principally performed at very late hours of the night. That it was well done, that it was zealously done, every manager of every important morning paper in the country can truthfully testify. The Superintendents and operators of the main receiving and distributing offices of the Company were in sympathy and accord with the Press. The interests of both were identical and reciprocal. Patience and courtesy marked the intercourse of the Company's agents with the representatives of the newspapers. Nothing on this score was left to be desired. In a word, the service of the Press by the Western Union Telegraph Company, its painstaking, its industry, its liberality, its disposition to oblige, were perfect. A change of this service from the Company, or another organization like it, to the Government, must be a change for the worse. There can be no doubt about this. The clerks of the telegraphic branch of the Post Office Department would surely partake of the spirit that characterizes nearly all American governmental employes. They would be indifferent, unsympathetic, generally supercilious, disposed to shirk work, and would do no more and no better than was necessary to retain themselves in place. Beyond that they would subside into mere office-holding. Their responsibility would be to their departmental chiefs. It would not be possible for these to be animated by a constant desire to earn profits, for they would not have a shareholder's interest in earning profits. Therefore all that impelling motive to satisfy the public, which is essential to the growth and profitableness of a business, would be wanting to the bureaucratic managers of the Government Telegraph, and would be found wanting in their subordinates. The service of the Press would inevitably fall off in zeal and vigor, less news would be published, and the interest which the great papers now have for their readers would be impaired.

The consideration of economy connected with the proposed assumption by Government of the Telegraph business, possesses even more interest for the newspaper Press than the quality of service the change would bring. The 14,725,181 telegrams furnished to the Press of the United States by the Western Union Telegraph Company in one year cost only $521,500. It is a striking and very suggestive fact that this quantity of news *is greater than the entire telegraphic correspondence of all Continental Europe*, from which the paternal Governments therein charge and receive $11,597,632 a year. The following table will show a warning contrast in this respect between the European system of control by the State and the American system of private management. The number of messages delivered to the Press is obtained for this comparison by dividing the total number of words furnished to the Press by 20, the standard in Europe:

Statement Showing the Average Cost of Telegrams in Continental Europe and the Average Cost of Press Telegrams in the United States, with Total Amount of Each per annum:

Total number of messages transmitted in Continental Europe for the year 1866 12,902,838	Total number of messages furnished to the newspapers of the U. States for 1866 14,725,181
Gross receipts for the above .. $11,597,632 71	Gross receipts for the above ... $521,500
Average cost of telegrams in Continental Europe . 81 cents.	Average cost of Press telegrams in the United States .... 3½ cents.

This exhibit shows the economical results of leaving the Press and the Telegraph perfectly free. It also shows the repressive and wasteful effects of Governmental interference with the business of the people. The collection and transmission of news by telegraph is one of the greatest benefits Americans enjoy. Negatively, they owe it to the fact that the Government has hitherto wholly let the Telegraph alone, and has minded its business of political administration. Positively, they are indebted for it to the combined enterprise and public spirit of the Press and the Western Union Telegraph Company, the latter transmitting the reports gathered by the former at a price which barely covers the cost of the labor employed, and which leaves nothing to repair wear and tear of lines or to pay interest on the investments to construct them. This system is the best in the world for the Press and the public. There is nothing like it in Europe, and there never will be anything like it there until Europe is democratized. Consider the immense machinery which the Western Union Company already has in harmonious and precise motion all over the United States. It possesses:

3,291 telegraph offices,
50,760 miles of line,
97,416 miles of wire,
265 submarine cables,
6,389 skilled employes.

The publishers of newspapers should, in the interest of their readers, cling to their present telegraphic news system tenaciously, and should regard with jealousy and oppose with vigor every movement of the Government in the direction either of a control of the general business of telegraphing, or an incorporation of it into any department of its civil or military administration. It is impossible for the Government to perform a service or to manufacture a product as cheaply as individuals or corporations can. If it should, by its interference, break down the existing admirable system of obtaining telegraphic news at low rates, it would be compelled to raise the rates, or to present to Congress and the people the annual deficit of income as compared with expenditure which now characterizes the service of the Post Office Department. Fluctuations of rates, and, in the end, permanently higher rates, would inevitably be the consequence.

Mr. WASHBURNE's bill to annex the telegraph to the Post Office provides for a general tariff of one cent per word for telegrams, with an additional charge of three cents for postage and two cents for delivery, and stipulates that a reduction upon Press reports shall be made of not more than fifty per cent. *This rate would increase the average cost of news to the Press of the United States more than three hundred per cent.*, and would compel the newspapers to pay an extra tax of a million dollars a year for the privileges they now enjoy. As a matter of course, whatever increases the cost of newspapers to those who *make* them, increases their cost in a corresponding ratio to those who *read* them. The operation of the proposed change, therefore, upon the Press and through it upon the great mass of the reading public, would be exceedingly injurious, and we feel warranted in calling upon the Press of the country to expose and resist it.

A Bad Heresy.

Patriotism is a very good thing in its place, but such love of country as Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, showed in the House on Tuesday is of a very dangerous character. He objected to the printing of Commissioner WELLS' report, because it represents that, while wealth is accumulating more rapidly than in any other land or age, the poor are steadily growing poorer, and the rich richer; that there is a wide yawning gulf between poverty and wealth, which is ever widening, and that the laboring man and his family cannot live so well on his earnings now as they could in 1860. And the gentleman added that, if this were so, "then the country is on an eve of aristocracy and of a social condition such as the world has never seen." Yet he did not contradict the terrible facts of the report—nor could he do so. His objection was to the conclusions drawn from them by the Commissioner, and his opposition to printing the report was that it would throw discredit upon the country, and upon Congress.

This is very much like a physician's refusing to warn a man who is threatened with severe illness because it would show the man to have been careless and his medical adviser not altogether wise. It would be simply continuing and perpetuating the maltreatment.

There can be no doubt that, since the necessities of the war enabled men of strong executive ability and sagacity to accumulate huge fortunes, the tendency of capital has been, as it always will be when it has a chance, to concentrate, to agglomerate, to gather more and more largely together, like rolling snow. Nor can it be denied that the abnormal condition of commerce and manufactures, and particularly the loose and expansive nature of our circulating medium—all necessary consequences of evil times—have disturbed the regular workings of labor and promotion, have inflated prices, and by making it harder for persons of limited means to get on, have tended to "make the poor poorer." And why should we ignore the fact? To assert that a nation which has spent millions of property, millions of money and hundreds of thousands of lives is as rich as before, is supreme nonsense. We are as a nation *poorer*, and must bravely look the fact in the face.

The tendency to a concentration of riches and an increase of poverty is no less true than portentous of trouble ahead. Let us take the unwelcome fact home and study it. Let us not stop to criminate each other as to whose fault it is, but calmly look for the remedy. Does it bear hard upon Congress? Let Congressmen be doubly anxious to retrieve past errors, to unite in measures of judicious economy in public expenditure, to provide a way for the funding of our huge debt at lower interest rates, to raise our currency toward the value expressed upon its face. Let them learn not to pass demagogic and meaningless laws, attempting to regulate the relations between capital and labor, not to tax the whole country by high import duties and tariffs for the benefit of single sections of the land. Let them take a new start in their modes of legislation, working less under the pressure of "influence," more after the guidance of independent reason.

Congress can not be blamed for the whole evil under which we labor; on the contrary, it has done much that is eminently praiseworthy. But let its members not shirk their share of responsibility. Above all let them not ignore unpleasant facts nor think of keeping them from the country. The worse things are, the more we all ought to know about them.

The report was ordered printed, but Mr. KELLEY's attempt to smother it was of such decided and rank heresy to all the traditions and necessities of our national life, our commonwealth, that we cannot forbear an earnest protest against his doctrines.

The Purchase of St. Thomas.

The *Post*, in arguing against the ratification of the treaty for the purchase of St. Thoms, asks:

"But what do we want with St. Thomas? If we were still in the days of sailing ships we might need a naval station; but men-of-war are now propelled by steam, and need not look for a windward harbor."

It is perfectly true that "men-of-war are now propelled by steam;" but men-of-war on ordinary cruising duty do not, or, at least, *ought* not to be propelled, except in case of exigency, by steam, but by sails. In the House discussion on the navy, the other day, this point was brought out very strongly, it being urged that "the vessels of other nations when on watch duty or cruising duty move under sails," and that ours should do the same. Accordingly, whatever advantages St. Thomas possessed as a naval station "in the days of sailing ships," it possesses to a considerable extent, now, in *time of peace*.

In time of war, the advantages of having a naval and coaling station in that region are obvious. And, in fact, these advantages have been so strongly presented by Admiral PORTER and other distinguished officers of the navy, that we need hardly recall them. It may be added, however, that our new screw navy is unfortunately so constructed as to have very limited coal-carrying powers; and, when good authority assures us that the fastest ship in the navy has *no* sailing power, and only capacity in her bunkers for about eight days' supply of coal, the advantages of such a coaling station, even in times of peace, become apparent.

However, we trust the question will be decided simply on its merits. If St. Thomas is worth anything at all, it is clearly worth seven millions. If we *do* need a station in the Gulf, that or the Bay of Samana is undoubtedly the best that can now be had. It is a simple question of relative needs and means.

Bricklayers and Strikes.

If the National Bricklayers have labored with a mountain, they have surely brought forth a mouse. Before their late Convention at Washington, the telegraph gave out that they would "adopt measures to obviate, as far as possible, the injurious *ultimatum* of strikes." This was certainly an ambitious, and a very commendable task, grappling, as it does, with one of the chief difficulties in the great labor problem of the day.

But, what is the result? Chiefly, a "resolution," "empowering the unions to inaugurate strikes, whenever, in their opinion, occasion requires, provided they do so in conformity with the Constitution of the National Union." It was further determined that "the matter of raising funds to sustain strikes should be "left to voluntary contribution, as heretofore."

In other words, the Bricklayers' Union has "met" the great difficulty by avoiding it. Conspiracy laws relating to strikes still remain on the statute-books of most of the States, and are so likely to remain until some better road out of the strike-business is suggested. To suppose that any "Constitution of the National Bricklayers" can be set up in opposition to State laws, is simply preposterous. If this Trades' Union or any other can suggest even the rudiments of better legislation, it will be most gladly accepted. But the National Bricklayers cannot expect that such a substitute shall consist in a mere resolution that "it shall require the sanction of two-thirds of all the Unions in every city or town where more than one Union exists before any employer or employe shall be pronounced a 'scab.'"

Spring is at hand, and the best working season for building and other out-door trades will soon be upon us. Are we to have another series of "strikes," with all their train of miseries? To demand "how will you prevent them?" is very easy; as well ask for an off-hand solution of the great struggle between capital and labor. What we do know, however, is that mere resolutions to support strikes in given contingencies does not help the matter at all.

The New-York statute, for example, against unlawful conspiracies, declares in substance that "if two or more persons shall conspire to commit any act injurious to trade or commerce, they shall be guilty of a misdemeanor." Under this statute the Courts have repeatedly held that an ordinary Trades' Union, pledged to work together against "scabs," (as their felicitous lingo has it) is a conspiracy. More than that, they have held very slight acts of coercion to be unlawful.

For instance, in DAWSON's case, last Fall, the only "overt act" shown was the refusal of the foreman of the bricklayers in Mr. DUNHAM's employ, at West Farms, to "work where young DAWSON worked"—because, forsooth, the latter did not belong to the Union. The jury, as will be remembered, sustained an action against this dissatisfied foreman and certain other members of the Union of the town, on this evidence. Can any slighter cause of action be conceived? It was not that they persecuted DAWSON's boy, for they did not; they only threw up their own places because "the rules of the Union" made them do so.

Such, in fact, is the strictness of the laws of most States, that such a resolution as we have quoted from the Bricklayers' Convention becomes in itself, *if* acted upon by subordinate Unions, evidence of a conspiracy to break the laws. If it amounted to anything more than a mere calling of odious names, it becomes proof of criminality. We may conclude, therefore, that the bricklayers have not advanced far toward a solution of this most difficult problem of the labor question.

MINOR TOPICS.

We do not believe the current newspaper stories that Secretary SEWARD has been negotiating for the transfer of the Island of Cuba from the Spanish Government. It is possible that the question has been mooted from Madrid, but no proposition for the purchase has been seriously entertained by our Government.

Propositions to raise everybody's salary are now in order in the State Legislature. Yesterday a bill was introduced to raise the salaries of the members of the Metropolitan Fire Department, as, on the previous day, a bill had been introduced to raise the salaries of the members of the Metropolitan Police Department. In the Fire Department, the Chief Engineer is to have $5,000 per annum; district engineers, $2,000; foremen, $1,600; stokers, drivers, &c., $1,200. If our tax-paying citizens, and our hard-working classes, fail to let their voices be heard in regard to all these propositions to raise the salaries of everybody who is paid from the public purse, they will next year find themselves groaning under burdens that will almost take away their power to groan.

Something at least has been done to remedy the *franking* scandal. The House yesterday passed Mr. FARNSWORTH's bill prohibiting members of Congress and others entitled to the franking privilege from exercising said privilege otherwise than by his or her written autograph signature upon the matter franked. This does away with the business of stamping franks by machinery, which has recently been indulged in to such a large extent. We cannot doubt that the Senate will act favorably on this bill, and we are quite certain Mr. JOHNSON will not veto it.

Senator WILSON introduced an important bill yesterday for regulating the higher grades of the army. It provides for one full General, three Lieutenant-Generals, and nine Major-Generals, and abolishes entirely the rank of Brigadier-General. There is no doubt that the present law is unsatisfactory, and will be still more so when GRANT resigns his office of General. We have not had time to examine the new bill fully; but we are inclined to approve it at first glance. We suppose that under its provisions SHERMAN would be raised to the Generalship, and the three Lieutenant-Generals would be SHERIDAN, THOMAS and MEADE.

There is a bill before the State Legislature to punish by fine any person convicted of defrauding in the weight of coal, and to appoint inspectors of coal, with large salaries. The point of this bill is, of course, in its tail,—in that part of it which provides nice places for coal inspectors. Most certainly we are in favor of punishing persons who swindle in coal, but we have laws on that subject now, and functionaries who ought to see to their enforcement. If we are to have special inspectors in regard to coal, we ought also to have special inspectors in regard to all other articles of measurement and sale that are in common use. By adopting this plan, one-half the able-bodied men in the State might be furnished with real nice offices which the other half would constantly be trying to get into.

It is whispered in certain official quarters that one of the men now in custody, upon the charge of murdering Mr. ROGERS, is known by the authorities to be the culprit—that the most conclusive evidence against him is in possession of those who pretend to be still in the dark concerning this extraordinary mystery. Can it be possible that any one is so wicked as to shield the criminal, whoever he may be, from the just judgment of the law?

The people have been looking for Congress to take some step in the way of reducing the Regular Army; but we have heard nothing on the subject lately, except that Senator WILSON is preparing a bill in regard to it. There are such perfect quiet and order in the Southern States now that but few troops are needed there, and the hostilities against the Indians have got to a point at which but a small force is needed on the Plains. There could be no easier or better way of retrenching the public expenditures a few millions than by cutting down the Regular Army to one-half its present strength.

We concur with the *Tribune* in thinking that now the Blaisdell and Eckel whisky case is nearly ended, attention should be given to the "revenue officers" of the district in which the frauds are alleged to have been perpetrated. Those frauds were impossible without the connivance of these officers; and the evidence submitted on this trial shows clearly that this connivance was secured. That the officers in question should instantly be dismissed is a matter of course. But this is by no means all. They should be indicted, tried, and punished for their violations of the law. Revenue officers *have* been sent to State Prison and are there yet, for offences less flagrant and scandalous than those which are proved to have been perpetrated in this case. There can be no difficulty in getting hold of the right men or in putting them upon trial. The Blaisdell case has made the process easy. Will the District-Attorney give his attention to this feature of the case as promptly as possible?

The President has withdrawn his nomination of PERRY FULLER for Collector of the Port of New-Orleans, and sent in the name of WM. H. WEBSTER. The President also nominated Cols. BUCHANAN and GILLEM to be Brigadier-Generals in the Regular Army, in place of Gen. HOOKER, retired, and Gen. ROUSSEAU, deceased. He sent in a number of other important nominations.

We copied from the Washington correspondence of the Worcester *Spy* a day or two since a paragraph stating that "last Summer thousands of copies of the New-York *Tribune*, containing a prospectus of that journal, were sent off from this city, under the frank of a distinguished member of the House," asking, at the same time, what the *Tribune* called this statement. The *Tribune* replies that it "calls it *lying*,"—which is perfectly satisfactory if true; whether it is the true name for the statement or not, is a matter which concerns mainly the *Spy's* correspondent who made it. It ought not to have been made without some evidence of its truth, at all events.

The estimate of 2,500,000 bales of Cotton (say 375,000,000 pounds) as the aggregate of last year's Southern crop is a very encouraging one for general trade during this year. At an average of twenty-five cents, the South will have cleared, after paying all expenses of transportation, commission sales and so on, about seventy millions of dollars. And this will be pretty much intact as new capital, for the South bought very little grain last year, raising nearly all she needed. Good sense in "accepting the situation" and a hearty setting to work in developing the superb resources of our Southern country will not fail, if opportunity be given, to redeem it from its misery and misfortune in a few years.

It is true, after all, that the young Marquis of Bute, who recently came of age and into the possession of fifteen hundred thousand dollars of annual income, has become a convert to the Church of Rome—or as the English Protestant papers always put it, "a pervert," without further indication of the creed to which the religious emigrant has given his adhesion. This is a great triumph for the Roman Church, and will be seized upon in many quarters as an unanswerable proof of the existence of Mr. DISRAELI's celebrated "conspiracy." The success of Roman Catholic proselytism among the very highest classes of English society has long been remarkable, but the present coup is simply gigantic. It more than compensates for the Protestant triumph some ten years ago, when the ancient Earldom of Shrewsbury, and the vast possessions of the Talbots, a family long one of the mainstays of the Roman Church in England, were gained by a Protestant claimant.

One efficient cause of carefulness in English railway management is the very general prosecution of Companies by passengers suffering from accidents. In the year 1867, the railway companies of the United Kingdom paid $1,796,965 gold, as compensation for personal injury, amounting to more than $4,750 a day. This was the largest sum ever paid in any one year, in this way. And yet the average of casualties was really less in that year than in any foregoing-statistics for 1867, showing one passenger in eight and a half millions killed, while those for the five years immediately preceding, show an average of one killed in every seven millions. This increase of compensation and decrease of casualty do not occur in the same year without reason; and if our people were as prompt and energetic in reclamations for damages after railway accidents as their British cousins, we should see a corresponding diminution of railroad murders.

The Loew Bridge has disappeared, and, bad as it was, it at least proved the necessity of providing some means of crossing Broadway in its most crowded parts in muddy and sloppy weather. There ought to be ingenuity enough in this City, one would think, to devise a light convenient structure which would accomplish this object without being in the way of anybody or very seriously offending anybody's taste by its hideousness. Cannot the Common Council devise some way of getting a feasible plan for something of the kind from skilled and competent persons.

Half the pleasure of a drive through the Central Park is marred by the danger and difficulty of getting there by way of Fifth-avenue. The street is either clogged by stacks of building material, or else, where the carriage-way happens to be clear, the chances are that its entire width is taken up by three or four heavy builders' carts, whose drivers keep abreast of each other, that they may conveniently indulge their desire for conversation. This condition of the only avenue which remains to those of our citizens who prefer to ride in their own vehicles rather than in the public cars, ought not to be tolerated. Builders ought to be required to keep all their heaps of dirt, bricks, and timber, *within* the enclosure of the house they are constructing, not only on Fifth-avenue, but also on every other street. And on every thoroughfare, crowded as Fifth-avenue is each bright afternoon, all vehicles should be required to "keep in line"—keeping to the right both in going and returning. Cannot the Central Park Commissioners come to some arrangement with the Police, which shall ensure a fair degree of comfort, regularity, and good order?

OBITUARY.

Mr. Elbert Perce.

Mr. ELBERT PERCE, for several years connected with the educational department of Messrs. CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co.'s publishing house, died at his residence in Brooklyn on Monday night, after a week's illness, from an attack of pneumonia. Mr. PERCE was born in this City Aug. 17, 1831, and has always resided here, with the exception of a few years spent in Buffalo. He was a gentleman of unusual literary ability, and of a decidedly active and ingenious mind. In 1851 he published, through CHARLES SCRIBNER, *Gulliver Joi*, and, shortly afterward, *Old Carl, the Cooper, and his Wonderful Book*. Both of these works displayed marked originality, and they enjoyed quite a wide popularity. Mr. PERCE followed them with several translations from the Swedish of Mrs. CARLEN, which also had a large sale. Still later he compiled a large 8vo, which MASON BROTHERS published, entitled *The Battle Roll*, and giving statistics of all the notable battles ever fought. Had he lived, it was his intention to have compiled a supplement to this volume, embracing the battles of the rebellion and of the Prussian war, &c., &c. Mr. PERCE was best known, however, by the very ingenious but simple Magnetic Terrestrial Globe which bears his name. Exceedingly modest and unobtrusive in his deportment, the simplicity and sincerity of his character made all those who knew him his firmly attached friends, and his numerous acquaintances will sympathize deeply with his family in their great loss.

Mr. Gerard C. Quick.

The death is announced of Mr. GERARD C. QUICK, who died suddenly yesterday morning in this City. The deceased gentleman had for thirty-two years been identified with public amusements. During the Paris Exhibition of 1865, he was manager of the equestrian enterprise which was conducted by Americans in the French metropolis. While abroad he was attacked with paralysis, and he succumbed yesterday to a second stroke of the same disease. Mr. QUICK had numerous friends in this country and in Europe, and they, bearing in mind his unvarying honesty and many acts of kindness, will receive the news of his demise with genuine sorrow. His remains will be removed on Friday to North Salem.

Art Items.

The fire at the Derby Athenæum was an unfortunate event in more respects than the mere loss of property it involved. Pictures are things that can rarely be replaced, even when the artists who painted them are living. If replaced, the replicate seldom possesses the clearness and energy of the original. ROTHERMEL's picture of a "Reception at the White House," during the Presidency of LINCOLN, which was utterly destroyed on Tuesday night, has been the labor of years. It was intended for presentation to Gen. GRANT on the forthcoming occasion of his inauguration. It was a mass of portraits, admirably grouped, representing the brain and active spirit of the Republic in its most trying crisis. The portraits were not copied from photographs, but were absolute studies from life, obtained at great cost of time and labor. Only three days ago Rev. H. W. BEECHER sat for his portrait and left his written commendation as a token of the artist's success. It is almost impossible to replace such a work. Indeed, many of the personages introduced in it are now deceased. The $35,000 at which it was valued was the smallest part of the loss. WEIR's admirable work, called the "Forging of the Shaft," was also destroyed. This was valued at $6,000, and was a prominent feature in the French Exposition of 1867. It displayed rare power, combined with singular minuteness of detail. A work by the French artist, FLEURY, also fell a prey to the flames. Many other paintings were, we are informed, more or less damaged. The origin of the fire is still unknown.

TELEGRAMS.

SPAIN.

Cuba Authorized to Send Representatives to the Cortes.

MADRID, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

The Provisional Government has issued a decree authorizing the Island of Cuba to send eighteen delegates and the Island of Porto Rico eleven delegates to the Constituent Cortes.

Active preparations are being made for the embarkation of the additional reinforcements for Cuba. Four Generals are to go out in command of the troops.

The newly-elected Cortes will meet for business on the 11th of February.

FRANCE.

The Statements of the New Blue Book.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

The French Blue Book for the year 1869 has made its appearance. The correspondence with the Government at Washington shows that cordial relations continue to be maintained between France and the United States. In reference to recent events in the Spanish Peninsula the Blue Book says France, faithful to the principles of her foreign policy and to her friendship for Spain, preserves a strict neutrality and sincerely wishes her well through the crisis. Statistics are given to show the strength of the French army, which is officially reported to number at the present time 494,000 men, of whom 115,000 are on furlough. The Blue Book also contains the dispatches and communications which were exchanged between the French and Italian Governments in regard to the evacuation of Rome by the French troops. All the attempts to make an arrangement to that end proved fruitless.

Interview Between Mr. Burlingame and the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

Mr. ANSON BURLINGAME, of the Chinese Embassy, had an interview to-day with the Marquis DE LA VALLETTE, the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

CRETE.

Escape of the President of the Provisional Government.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

The *Liberté* asserts that the President of the Cretan Provisional Government has escaped from Candia, and will go to the United States, where he will endeavor to raise a loan and purchase iron-clads with the object of making one more effort to free Candia from the dominion of the Turks.

INDIA.

Great Loss of Life by the Recent Earthquake in India.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

Particulars of the earthquake, which recently occurred around the shores of the Bay of Bengal, have been received by telegraph. The loss of life was very great.

PORTUGAL.

The Old Ministry to Continue in Office.

LISBON, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

The Ministerial crisis has passed. The Duke of Saldanha declined to form a new Cabinet, and the old Ministry under the Marquis DE LA BANDEIRA remains in office.

TURKEY.

The Report of the Recall of the American Minister Denied.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

The truth of the report that Mr. MORRIS, the American Minister to the Sublime Porte, had been recalled by his Government, is positively denied.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Report of the Defeat of the Paraguayans Confirmed.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

Later advices from Rio Janeiro have been received to-day. The previous reports of the capture of Villeta and the destruction of the Paraguayan army are fully confirmed.

CUBA.

The Failure of the Banco del Comercio—Particulars of the Destruction of Bayamo.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

Contrary to general expectation, the Banco del Comercio has not resumed payment, and its present condition is doubtful. Merchants who deposited in the bank are now embarrassed by the loss of their money; and it is reported through the city that several houses intimately connected in their business relations with the bank may fail, unless that institution manages to make an arrangement with its creditors. The notes of the Spanish Bank are quoted at five and a half per cent. discount. The general financial condition at present presents an inauspicious appearance. Merchants in the city complain that they are unable to make collections from the country merchants.

The *Verdad*, the new Cuban Liberal journal, makes a severe attack upon the Spanish Bank. The same paper also denounces the attempts made this week to assassinate Spanish soldiers.

The insurgents have burned the town of Datil.

Particulars of the destruction of Bayamo have been received. The inhabitants, before and after the firing of their homes, fled to the woods and Guira mountains. It is reported that the conflagration lasted three days. The *Prensa* says the rebels sacked the city before setting it on fire. Afflicting details are given of the want and suffering of the fugitive citizens in the mountainous districts, which are uninhabited and destitute of provisions.

Reports from Spanish sources state that Count VALMASEDA is advancing with his whole force upon the rebels, who have posted themselves in the mountains.

The *Diario* is informed that the rebel General, JESUS PEREZ, has offered to surrender himself and the forces under his command, provided an unconditional pardon is granted. The Spanish General at Santiago has conceded these terms, and expects PEREZ will soon give himself up.

Authentic particulars of recent events and the condition of the revolutionists from Cuban sources is wanting, and there are no means at present of confirming the news given above, which is derived largely from official dispatches.

The steamer *Maryland* arrived to-day from Baltimore.

Opening of Roberts' New Opera House at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Wednesday, Jan. 20.

ROBERTS' new Opera House, in this city, just completed, and in many respects the finest place of amusement in New-England, was opened this evening. LOWELL & SIMMONDS, of New-York, are the lessees for the opening season, and for the opening night, Mr. JOHN E. OWENS, the comedian, was the star, supported by an excellent company. He remains through this week, and Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS appear on Monday evening. The opera house is modeled somewhat after Pike's New-York Opera House, and the large audience assembled this evening were delighted with its appearance and arrangements.

The Trial of Mrs. Twitchell in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

The trial of Mrs. TWITCHELL, charged with the murder of her mother, commenced to-day. Mrs. TWITCHELL was clad in black, her face concealed by a thick veil. An aunt attended her in Court, sitting in front of the dock and conversing with her during the morning. At times when not talking, Mrs. TWITCHELL would lean forward and rest her head upon the railing in front. The crowd of spectators was not so great as was anticipated, as it was not generally known that the case would be reached to-day. A panel of 160 jurors was called, and considerable time consumed in hearing those who wished to be excused from serving. The jury was completed this afternoon, and the examination of witnesses proceeded with. So far the evidence is but a repetition of that adduced on the trial of her husband. Dr. SHAPLEIGH, on cross-examination, was asked if the least trail of a woman's dress on the spots of blood leading from the sofa to the window from which the body was thrown would not have smeared. Witness replied it would, and that all of the spots were well formed, as though they had dropped perpendicularly, and he did not see any spots that were smeared. LEWIS testified to blood and hair on the poker—to blood on the bottom of the candlestick and door-knob. On cross-examination, the witness said it would not have been possible for a woman to have aided in beating Mrs. HILL without getting blood on her clothes, particularly if she rendered any physical assistance.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Meeting of the Democratic State Convention—Nomination of Governor.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, Jan. 20.

The Democratic State Convention this afternoon nominated Gen. JOHN BEDELL, of Bath, for Governor, and Gen. M. T. DONOHUE for Railroad Commissioner, the latter by acclamation. Short resolutions were passed declaring adhesion to the Constitution and in favor of the taxation of bonds. Hon. IRA A. EASTMAN, of Concord, was the permanent chairman. On taking the chair he made the following speech:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: You will please accept my thanks for this mark of your confidence. The occasion which has brought you together is one of much interest and importance. You have met to inaugurate the first campaign since the Presidential election, and the whole country will look upon your doings and the results which your action shall produce upon the voters of our State, with solicitude. Times may change, men may change, Governments and dynasties may crumble to pieces, but the principles of right and justice are eternal, and will never change. [Applause.] And it is by those principles that I believe you are governed in coming here to-day. Patriotism, love of right, love of justice, equal privileges to all and equal blessings upon all are your cardinal principles. You stand in the attitude of observation; you see a President elected from whom the country hopes much. You did not give him your votes, but to another in whom you had more confidence, and who you believe was better qualified for the high position. It remains to be seen whether those hopes are to be realized, or whether he who was invincible in war shall be the mere instrument of corrupt and designing politicians in peace. If he shall do right; if the principles of justice and equity shall control his action, he will have your support and mine. But if, as we fear, he shall be controlled by the Radical leaders of the nation, whose great aim is, and has been ever since the war was closed, to keep themselves in power, utterly regardless of consequences, even though they be the destruction of the Constitution and Government of the fathers, he will receive, as he will merit, our strenuous opposition and our utter detestation. In the present position of political parties what are the issues? To my mind they are few and plain. The past is gone; former differences should be buried. It is the present and future that we live for, and the issues are live ones. They are retrenchment, and reform, and honesty, and integrity in all the departments of Government, and equal taxation upon all species of property. Corruption, dishonesty, embezzlement and theft permeate all the streams of Government, and taxation—unjust, unequal and wicked—is crushing the masses and sucking the very life-blood of the people. These are the issues, and they are founded on the principles of eternal right.

Fellow-citizens, let us go to work with the determination and fixed resolve that the Democratic Party of the Granite State shall never be disbanded till we can have right and justice done.

TENNESSEE.

Two Thousand Militia to be Enrolled and Armed to Suppress the Kuklux—Martial Law to be Declared.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Jan. 20.

Gov. BROWNLOW will enroll and arm about two thousand white troops. No blacks will be mustered. These will be organized by companies, and as fast as armed will be sent to the following counties, where the Kuklux have been reported. Most of these counties will be placed under martial law: In West Tennessee—Gibson, Weakley, Dyer, Obion, Lauderdale, Madison, Haywood, Tipton, Hickman, Humphrey and Benton. In Middle Tennessee—Franklin, Sumner, Giles, Marshall, Murray, Lincoln, Bedford, Rutherford, Coffee, White, Jackson, Overton, Putnam and Wilson. No disturbances of any kind have taken place in East Tennessee, and none are apprehended.

A bill providing for the sale of the railroads which have not paid the interest on the State bonds loaned them, passed the House of Representatives, on the third reading without a single vote against it.

LOUISIANA.

Gen. Mower Assigned to the Command—Letter of Gen. Buchanan in Reply to Gov. Warmouth.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

Gen. MOWER has been assigned to the command of the District of Louisiana, and the headquarters of the Thirty-ninth Infantry (MOWER's Regiment,) transferred to this city.

Gen. BUCHANAN has addressed the following letter to Senator KELLOGG, in reply to statements contained in Gov. WARMOUTH's letter to the same Senator:

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF LOUISIANA, NEW-ORLEANS, LA., ——, 1869.

Hon. W. P. Kellogg, United States Senate, Washington D. C.:

DEAR SIR: In a private letter of date Dec. 10, 1868, addressed to you by Gov. WARMOUTH, two passages relative to myself occur which I cannot allow to go unnoticed without having my motives and conduct during the November elections entirely misconstrued. The Governor says:

"At an interview between Gen. ROUSSEAU, Gen. BUCHANAN, Gen. HATCH and myself, I was satisfied that the State had no friend in Gen. BUCHANAN, and but little reliance was to be placed in his active coöperation. He was severe in his criticisms and seemed to sympathize with the hostility entertained by the enemies of the Metropolitan Police Department, and suggested as a necessity that the old rebel force be restored. Our interview terminated without any satisfactory understanding."

The assertion that I was not a friend of the State would be cruel if it were not well known to yourself, Sir, to be absurd. No one is more fully aware than Gov. WARMOUTH that to myself and the prompt measures taken by me on the day after the assembling of the Legislature, at its last session, was due on that and several days following, the preservation of the lives of himself and all the prominent members of the Republican Party in the Legislature, and of the new State Government. Does he call this hostility to the State? As to the criticism referred to, he has forgotten to state that they were made by me as a soldier and not as a politician. A few days before the Presidential election the Legislature had created a Metropolitan Police Board, with a view to the appointment of a Police force to succeed the old force, under the control of the Mayor of the City and Chief of the Police. This appointment of the members of the new force created intense excitement throughout the city, and at the time referred to, very seriously threatened its peace. The constitutionality of the law was questioned and hence resistance to it was openly advocated. The members of the Metropolitan force became utterly demoralized, and the Governor became alarmed, and when at that interview I was consulted as to my views, I expressed the opinion as a military man that the change of the force at that juncture was unwise and injudicious, as it was similar to a moment when he expected to fight a battle; and I lay in its effects to changing the forces of a General at therefore thought it better to continue the old force on duty until after the election. I had used that force to keep the peace during the April elections, and the peace had been preserved. Its Chief had been appointed by Gen. SHERIDAN, and its members generally by Mayor HEATH, himself an appointee of the same General, and hence the idea of calling it a disloyal force struck me as not only improper, but at absolute variance with probability. All this was known to the Governor, and yet he thought proper to risk his reputation for veracity by so unnecessary and unwarranted an attack. He is well known to be subordinate to the Department Commander, and, withal, he finds himself compelled to assail, not my acts, but what he is pleased to call my motives; and this, too, in the very face of the acts themselves only. What were my acts when called on for troops to protect the citizens of Gretna? I sent a company over at once. When informed that the ferry-boats were taking men over at that point to create a riot, I stopped the boats from running until they were released by higher authority. When informed that large parties from the city were about to proceed to St. Bernard in three steamboats, with a view of keeping up the war of races, then going on in that parish, I sent a force down to the landing and prevented the movement. Was all this hostility to the State Government? I think not; I hope not. It was not certainly so intended. My fault, I think, consists in this: Congress has passed certain laws, and I have executed them, without consulting any one, exactly in accordance with what I believed to be their intent and meaning as a soldier, and not as a politician. This I have done conscientiously, and this I shall do as long as I have a commission. The next passage in the Governor's letter to which I refer is as follows:

"It was so small that Gen. BUCHANAN stated in Gen. ROUSSEAU's presence that the General (ROUSSEAU) would be as much justified in retiring with his troops as he would be before an enemy of superior force."

This passage relates to the number of troops at the General's disposal during the election excitement. The inference from it plainly is that Gen. ROUSSEAU told the Governor of this alleged statement of mine. Unfortunately for the cause of truth the lamented General has passed from among us, but I know what he would have said, and I therefore deny that he ever made such statement to the Governor, for the reason that it would not have been true. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT C. BUCHANAN,
Brevet Major-General.

The Woman's Suffrage Convention.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

The Woman's National Suffrage Convention continues to be a scene of much animation, the black and white delegates both taking part in the proceedings, the women speaking more than the men. The hall is crowded with spectators. Among the business was the following: On the reading of the resolution touching the question of educational suffrage, a spirited discussion took place. Mrs. STANTON was opposed to giving the right of suffrage to all classes of ignorant persons, and could never consent to place outside barbarians from Africa and China, the Indians, &c., over the women of the land. Col. R. J. HINTON spoke in opposition to its adoption. He was in favor of giving every person the right of suffrage, without regard to educational qualifications. There should be no distinction in race or color, and he did not hesitate to pronounce the system of educational suffrage as aristocratic, anti-democratic and pernicious. Miss ANTHONY followed in support of the resolution. She was emphatically in favor of an educational qualification, and the man or woman of this enlightened day, when free schools were so general, who could not read or write, was either a fool or an idiot. The question was further discussed, when an amendment, offered by GEORGE S. DOWNING, that it would be an assumption of power for any class to declare what could be the base of intelligence, was adopted.

When the next resolution was read, which sets forth that one of the objects of the woman's rights movement is to throw additional safeguards around the marriage and family relations, Mrs. Dr. WALKER addressed the Convention in favor of its passage. She said it was a self-evident fact that woman had not been properly protected in her marriage relations, and she should favor any movement which would award to her greater protection and justice. The resolution was passed. The following resolution was also discussed:

Resolved, That as the Democratic cry of a white man's Government created the antagonism between the Irishman and the negro, culminating in those fearful July riots of 1863, so the Republican cry of manhood suffrage creates the same antagonism between the negro and the woman, and must result, especially in the Southern States, where violence is the law of life, in greater injustice and oppression toward the woman.

Mr. STEBBINS discussed the difference between the friends of negro suffrage and woman suffrage, and deprecated the opposition of woman to the former. He claimed that negro suffrage in the Southern States was paramount. For the want of the ballot-box the black man at the South was slaughtered and cheated every day.

Naturalization Frauds in California—Opening of a New Theatre.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

The United States Grand Jury have found over three hundred indictments for naturalization frauds. They also recommend the Government to establish shipping offices in different seaports in order to prevent in some degree the outrageous treatment of sailors by officers of ships and sailor boarding-house landlords. JAMES C. KING & CO., commission merchants, have suspended payment. Their liabilities are large. The new California Theatre opened last night with an audience of 2,500 persons. It is one of the finest theatres in the city, and will compare favorably with any theatre in the United States.

The Georgia Legislature.

ATLANTA, Ga., Wednesday, Jan. 20.

A resolution was introduced in the House to-day authorizing the Solicitor-General to inquire into the reasons for the appointment of a colored person to perform the duties of Clerk of the Superior Court of Chatham County, to institute proceedings against the same, and to carry the case to the Supreme Court if necessary. After much debate the resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A member offered a resolution claiming that the State is fully reconstructed, that the Legislature is the judge of the qualifications of State officers, and that Congress has no right to interfere, which was also referred.

The American Steamship Company of Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

The American Steamship Company held their adjourned meeting to-day, elected directors, and referred the whole matter of the sale of the steamers to the Board. It was stated by the President that he has two standing offers from parties in New-York for the purchase of the steamers, at prices considerably in advance of the liabilities and debts; but an effort will be made to keep them here.

The Senatorial Contest in Florida.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Wednesday, Jan. 20.

Yesterday the House balloted once for United States Senator, WILSON, Republican, receiving 10 votes; OLIVER, Democrat, 12; RICHARDS, Republican, 5; MEACHAM, colored Republican, 5; others 1 vote each. The Senate took no action, and there has been no joint ballot to-day. The Senate seems inclined to hold that the election of GILBERT last June is legal, though when elected no vacancy existed, and a majority of the Senate appear to be decided not to go into joint ballot.

The Columbia Aldermen to be Attached for Contempt.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Wednesday, Jan. 20.

A motion will be made in the Supreme Court to-morrow against the acting Board of Aldermen of the City of Charleston, for a rule for them to show cause why they should not be attached for contempt for failing to obey a writ of *mandamus*, issued by the Supreme Court, ordering them to declare void the recent election for Mayor and Aldermen of that City.

A Protest Against the Virginia Conference Committee.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Jan. 20.

A Republican meeting to-night adopted a series of resolutions protesting against Congress granting what is asked for by the Virginia Conference Committee now in Washington.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

MONTREAL, Canada, Jan. 20.—A petition to the Minister of Public Works is being numerously signed, demanding the deepening of the harbors of Port Colborne and Port Dalhousie, in order to accommodate large vessels now engaged in the lake trade. It is rumored that the Dominion Government will appoint Hon. Mr. HOWE as delegate to Washington to aid in obtaining reciprocity.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—The Hartford and Erie Railroad Company have purchased of the Boston Wharf Company 2,600,000 feet of land on Fort Point Channel for depot buildings, wharves, &c. The same Company have, it is said, ratified the lease of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, subject to the action of the Legislature.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Jan. 20.—The town of Middletown to-day unanimously voted to loan the bonds of the town, to the extent of five per cent. of her grand levy, to aid the Air Line Railroad between New-Haven and Boston.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Two men, named COMMINGS and BROWN, laborers on the Central Railroad, were killed near this city, yesterday afternoon, by a train of cars. The men leave families.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Four of the largest business houses in Leroy, Minn., were destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss was $50,000.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 20.—The Legislature to-day elected Hon. WM. CALDWELL State Treasurer for the ensuing year.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 20.—A fire broke out in the village of Rondout about 1 o'clock this morning, which consumed an unoccupied building, the canal store of G. O'REILLY and the clothing store of JOHN MCILVEIN. The loss is about $40,000, and is fully insured. The fire was the work of an incendiary. During the fire a thief was caught stealing clothing, and was arrested and locked up in a building near by. He made his escape, however, by jumping from the second story window.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 20.—The fifty-first annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi last night reëlected THOMAS GATHWRIGHT Grand Master, J. L. POWER, Grand Secretary.

A Little Girl Attacked with Hydrophobia.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Jan. 18.

Nine weeks ago yesterday, a little girl, 7 years old, by the name of FREUND, whose mother lives on Western-avenue, between Bank-street and Harrison road, was bitten by a mad dog, her face being badly torn and lacerated by the fangs of the rabid animal. In the last week she has manifested unmistakable symptoms of hydrophobia. She is wild and delirious at times, and has made two attempts to bite her mother. The poor child has become much worse in the last few days, and has now to be constantly kept under the influence of opium. The dog was killed when it was discovered that he had bitten the little girl, and Mrs. FREUND took her to Cleves as soon as she could, to try the efficacy of a mad-stone in the possession of the WOMBLEY family, of that place. The stone was applied, but as yet has had no effect. Several physicians have been called in to attend the child, and all of them have expressed the opinion that she cannot recover. She now lies in a very critical condition. The weight of the mother's woe is increased by the misfortune of her husband. He recently lost his mind, and is now confined in Longview Insane Asylum.

VIRGINIA.

Letter From the Conservative Committee to the Senate Judiciary Committee—Proposed Modifications of the New Constitution.

To the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate:

On behalf of the delegation of citizens of Virginia, and in accordance with the request of your Committee, we beg leave respectfully to submit, in the form of amendments to House bill 1,485, now under your consideration, such modifications of the Constitution proposed by the late Convention as, in our opinion, will, under all the circumstances, lead to its acceptance by the people of Virginia.

It is due to candor to say, in this connection, that those who sent us here expressed, as we believe, the real feeling and purposes of the people of Virginia, when they declared, "while the conviction of the undersigned, and, as they believe, of the people of Virginia generally, remains unchanged that the freedmen of the Southern States, in their present uneducated condition, are not prepared for the intelligent exercise of the elective franchise, and the performance of other duties connected with public affairs, and are, therefore, at this time, unsafe depositaries of political power; yet, in view of the verdict of public opinion in favor of their being allowed to exercise the right of suffrage, as expressed in the recent elections, the undersigned are prepared, and they believe the majority of the people of Virginia are prepared, to surrender their opposition to its incorporation into their fundamental law, as an offering on the altar of peace, and in the hope that order and harmony may be restored on the basis of universal suffrage and universal amnesty."

Taking it, then, to be established as the policy of this Government to require in Virginia a constitutional recognition and enforcement of the civil and political equality of all men before the law, we have in the amendments proposed, inserted all the provisions looking to that result, which Congress has heretofore deemed proper, and we have left undisturbed all the provisions of the proposed constitution in any manner relating to this subject.

The first modification of the proposed constitution suggested by us is to strike from it all those features of disfranchisement and disqualification, and all those elements of bitterness and strife, political, sectional, and sectarian, which, in our judgment, are wholly incompatible with good government and good feeling, and tend to perpetuate alienations and discords, which all good citizens must deprecate. The power of a State to subject any of its citizens to disabilities for offences against the United States has been seriously questioned. It seems to be conceded that for the purpose of punishment no such power exists, and that disqualifications and disfranchisements are only admissible as measures of precaution and safety.

In this point of view it is worthy of consideration that since the close of the war the people of Virginia have been living without disfranchisement or disability of any kind, under a government whose legislative and judicial departments and whole local organizations have been in the hands of the very classes whom it sought by the proposed constitution to exclude from every position of trust in the State. We claim with confidence that the result has been that the supremacy of law and order has been as fully maintained, and that the functions of good government have been as well performed in Virginia as in any State of the Union.

It is believed that article 3, section 1, paragraph 4, would disfranchise not less than ten or fifteen thousand voters in the State, including all those whom the people have been accustomed to trust in public employments.

Article 3, section 7, would disqualify for every position of public trust not less than ninety-five out of every hundred of the white people of Virginia who would otherwise be eligible, and would in connection with section 8 of the same article extend the like disability to serve upon juries.

It is believed that there is no advocate of universal negro suffrage who will not agree that in its application to Virginia, at this time, it is a fearful experiment, requiring for its success all the wisdom and experience that can be brought to its management; and it is respectfully submitted that to exclude from participation in State or local governments at this time so large a proportion of those who, by experience in public affairs, are fitted to deal with this great problem, would be unwise and unsafe. We earnestly declare that in our behalf it would be wholly inconsistent with domestic tranquility, public order, or the security of the lives, liberty or property of the great body of the white population of Virginia.

The provision of Article 11, relating to church property, is an attempt to reverse the settled policy of Virginia, which restricts the ownership of church property in amount, and confines it strictly to the local religious congregation. The purpose is to enable "ecclesiastical bodies" outside of Virginia, in opposition to the legislation of the State, and against its judicial decisions, to take the churches of Virginia from the local congregations who built them. The provision opens a controversy full of all the combined bitterness of party and section and sect over every Presbyterian and Methodist church building in Virginia.

The next modification suggested by us is to strike from the proposed Constitution, and thus to leave to legislative enactment or modification the whole of the cumbersome machinery for local organization, government and police, which, in our judgment, is clearly unfitted to the condition of the State, and if fixed in the Constitution will be a cause of embarrassment and difficulty and strife, seriously affecting the public peace and the harmony and good order of society.

The population of Virginia is very sparsely and unequally distributed over the territory of the State, and the physical and geographical features of the country are such as to render wholly impracticable any arbitrary plan of subdivision for local purposes. The most we have been able to do, thus far, is to make the counties the units of local government, and to give to the county courts, composed of all the county justices, the control and direction of the local government and police.

In view of the introduction into our system of so large a political element so unequally distributed as to result in the complete predominance of the whole white race in one section of the State, and of the colored race in another section, we are very earnestly of opinion that any system of local government and police engrafted upon the Constitution, and placed under the absolute control of limited districts, will naturally incur the distrust and excite the apprehensions of the local minority, and tend to collisions calculated to impair personal security and to endanger the public peace. The same difficulties surround the subjects of local taxation and education, in regard to which we are satisfied that the proposed system will be found unequal and inefficient in its operation, and in its results intolerably expensive and oppressive. The solution of these difficulties which we propose is, to strike the whole of this system from the Constitution, and to leave it to the Legislature, in which all localities, interests and classes will be fully represented, to regulate the whole subject by laws, which will be at all times open to modification and improvement, such as experience may suggest or the public interest may require.

The next modification proposed by us is to strike out the provisions in Article 11, relating to homestead and other exemptions. The laws of Virginia now in force provide for homestead and other exemptions, prospective in their operations. The provisions of these laws are believed to be not materially different from those in the proposed Constitution, except in regard to past indebtedness, as to which we regard the proposed provision as clearly in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. The chief importance which we attach to striking out this provision grows out of its injurious effect upon the minds of the people, whose necessities already incline them to look with favor upon any suggestion of relief from pecuniary obligation.

The only remaining suggestion of modification is as to the maximum of taxation for local free school purposes in article eight, section eight.

It will be observed that we have made no objection to the school system proposed, except so far as it depends on the local organization to which we have already referred. No objection is offered in any quarter to the establishment of a thorough system of free public schools, at least as rapidly as the proposed constitution requires; and although we have asked to strike out the mode of local taxation proposed, we have suggested a modification which avoids any diminution of the amount to be raised by taxation for public free school purposes.

In suggesting the modifications referred to, we by no means wish to be understood as conceding that the proposed Constitution is free from what we regard as important defects in other particulars, but we do not understand it to be the purpose of Congress to interfere in such matters further than may be required by high considerations affecting the integrity of the Constitution and the maintenance of justice and domestic tranquility. We have, therefore, confined our objections to provisions of the proposed Constitution falling properly, as we believe, within the scope of such an interposition.

The clauses which we ask to have stricken out from the proposed Constitution are of different degrees of importance, but the least important we think, will be found to involve some grave public mischief or injustice. Those included in our first suggestion could not but plunge our State into civil anarchy and discord, and disturb the general and growing harmony of the two races of our people, if not to array them in deplorable hostility to one another. They would arrest immigration, paralyze all forms of industry, destroy our domestic peace and hope of prosperity, and render us a burden to the Union, instead of an important addition to its resources, wealth, credit, and power.

In our personal interview with the Committee we called their attention to provisions of the proposed Constitution, and especially to that relating to usury, as instances of the insertion into a constitution of matters peculiarly proper to be left to ordinary legislation. The provision in regard to usury is one new in Virginia, and will establish a policy which, whatever may be its merits, must seriously affect all the material interests of our people. It is respectfully submitted for the consideration of the Committee, whether a measure of legislation so important, and in regard to which opinion is so much divided, ought to be fixed in the Constitution, and so placed beyond legislative control.

As to the mode of granting relief from the mischievous provisions to which we have referred, to-wit: by act of Congress, suggesting modifications, as fundamental conditions precedent, we desire to say that it has been suggested as the result of an examination of the precedents found in the past legislation of Congress, and upon consultation with a number of the wisest and most experienced members of both Houses. In the preparation of the amendments proposed to the pending bill we have endeavored fairly to follow the precedents established in like cases; and we may be permitted to suggest, in conclusion, that we believe it will be found that the modifications proposed by us will, in fact, conform the proposed Constitution to the principles and policy of the Reconstruction acts.

It is, perhaps, proper to say, we, and those with whom we act, though concurring, as we believe, with the people of Virginia, do not claim to be authorized to speak for them.

Respectfully, your obedient servants,

ALEX. H. H. STUART,
JOHN B. BALDWIN,
WYNDHAM ROBERTSON,
W. T. SUTHERLIN,
J. B. BENSON,
J. F. JOHNSON,
W. L. OWEN,
J. L. MARYE, Jr.,
J. F. SLAUGHTER,
Committee.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 18, 1869.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

Ex-Gov. ORR's first charge as Judge of the South Carolina Court of General Sessions is highly spoken of by the Press of that State.

BELLE BOYD's engagement in Houston, Texas, has ended prematurely, and she has published a column card explaining matters.

Gov. CLAFLIN, of Massachusetts, has appointed the following staff: Brevet Major-Gen. A. B. UNDERWOOD, of Newton, late Brigadier-General Volunteers, U. S. A.; Col. JAMES L. BATES, of Weymouth, late Colonel Twelfth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers; Brevet Brig.-Gen. EDWARD H. HOLLOWELL, of Boston, late Colonel Fifty-fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers; Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. CUSHING EDMANDS, of Newton, late Colonel Thirty-second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers.

It is said that Gen. WADE HAMPTON has not authorized the use of his name in connection with the Presidency of the South Carolina Railroad Company.

Ex-Gov. OGLESBY, of Illinois, is to have a public reception and banquet at Decatur on Tuesday next.

Ex-Gov. WISE has written a second letter, two columns long, in opposition to the new conservative movement in Virginia, and says he is not yet done.

Messrs. APPLETON & Co. are about to start a new literary weekly journal, in which they will publish a translation of VICTOR HUGO's forthcoming novel.

Gen. GRANT declines the tender of hospitalities of the City of Baltimore, voted by the Councils, on account of previous engagements. He will receive the citizens, probably, on Saturday morning.

BAYARD TAYLOR has finished his translation of the First Part of GOETHE's *Faust*, and is now at work upon the Second. The work will not be ready for publication for several months.

The most serious loss by the fire at the Derby Athenæum is the destruction of WEIR's magnificent picture, "The Forging of the Shaft," which was justly considered the artist's masterpiece.

Mr. MOTLEY's masterly address before the Historical Society in December last will be published immediately by Messrs. CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co., in a handsome octavo pamphlet of eighty pages. As no complete report of this address was published at the time of its delivery, this announcement will gratify those who did not have the privilege of hearing it, as well as those who were so fortunate as to be present.

At a meeting of dentists, held at Mott Library Jan. 18, the death of Dr. A. W. ALLEN, lately a prominent member of the profession, was noticed in a series of appropriate resolutions, which will be found in another column.

Rev. Dr. EZRA L. GANNETT, the oldest-settled clergyman in Boston, recently sent in his resignation on account of the failure of his health. His people, whom he has served forty-five years, declined to accept his resignation, but granted him a respite from his labors, and it is understood that he intends to spend a few months abroad.

The Detroit *Advertiser* says: "Rev. IGNATIUS MRACK has been appointed by the Pope, Roman Catholic Bishop of Marquette, in place of Bishop BARAGA, deceased. The appointment was made at the request of all the Bishops in the last Plenary Council in Baltimore, and in accordance with the unanimous vote of the Sacred Congregation of Cardinals. The date of his consecration is not yet fixed."

A memorial has been presented to the Ohio Legislature, asking that the grounds surrounding the tomb of Ex-President WM. HENRY HARRISON, at North Bend, Hamilton County, may be properly inclosed. The immediate relatives of the late President are unable to place the grounds in proper condition and repair, and offer to convey them to the State upon condition that they shall be properly attended to.

Hon. B. H. HILL has recently paid $40,000 for one-half interest in an estate in Dougherty County, Ga., and is to have the entire control and management of the property.

DOUGLASS JERROLD is on trial in New-Orleans on a charge of embezzlement.

Gen. H. G. Gibson, of the United States Army, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Judge T. L. Jewett, of Pennsylvania, Gen. George W. Cass, of Pittsburg, Judge L. S. Trimble, of Kentucky, Hon. G. R. Linderman, of Pennsylvania; Hon. G. A. Faulk, of Philadelphia, and Hon. G. C. Fisk, of Springfield, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. W. B. Wood, of the United States Army, is at the St. Charles Hotel. Hon. William Williams, of Buffalo, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. J. H. Martindale, of Rochester, is at the Hoffman House.

List of Americans registered at the office of BOWLES BROTHERS & Co., No. 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris, for the week ending Dec. 31, 1868: New-York—Mr. W. M. Halsted, Mr. J. K. Meyers, Jr., Mr. A. W. Hearn, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mattison, Mr. D. Lowber Smith, Mr. Charles F. McKim, Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. F. S. McPherson, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Hurlbut, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Hearn, Mr. E. W. Andrews, Mr. L. Roberts and family. Boston—Mr. W. C. Sawyer, Miss R. Bradford, Miss E. Walworth, Mr. A. C. Walworth. Philadelphia—Mr. George Martin. Chicago, Ill.—Mr. A. V. Terry, Mr. F. P. Updike, Mr. O. H. Keen, Mr. W. W. Cobb. New-Bedford—Mr. W. Rotch. Cincinnati—Mr. L. S. Worthington, Mr. M. H. Thomas, Mr. L. B. Thomas, Mr. P. R. Taft. Erie—Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Starr. Newburyport, Mass.—Rev. D. T. Fiske and wife. Auburndale—Mrs. D. C. Scudder, Miss Veda Scudder, Miss J. M. Dutton. Cosmopolitan—Mr. H. Fuller, Mr. C. M. Huks. Northampton—Mr. E. A. Whitney. San Francisco—Mr. J. F. Swift and family. Taunton—Mrs. G. A. Crocker, Miss Crocker, Mr. E. A. Crocker. Frankfort-on-Main—Mrs. Murphy. United States—Mr. Charles A. Pope, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Craig.

THEATRICALS IN LONDON.—A writer in the *Daily News* gives some details of theatrical management. The expenses of a large first-class West End theatre are estimated at from £420 to £480 a week. As a rule the receipts are below the expenses; the loss is made up by some lucky hit when they are largely in excess. Christmas is the best theatrical season in the year; Summer is the worst, except when it is wet. About £500 a year is spent on colors and canvas. The gas bill comes to £30 a week, but at Christmas the moon generally costs the manager at least £20 a week on its own account. One of the difficulties of a manager is getting actresses to play the parts of women—they all want to show their legs (usually padded) as fairy princes, and so on. Ballet girls get about 25s. a week, and the writer vouches for their morality. The tariff of dramatic authorship varies very much. "Three or five-act plays, when not paid for by a percentage on profits, usually cost from £200 to £300, or from £3 to £5 every night they are acted. The price of a good burlesque varies from £50 to £120. Farces are seldom worth more than £30."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Pennsylvania has the following new railroads in progress and projected: Wilmington and Reading, Pittsburg and Connelsville, (extension,) Columbia and Port Deposit, Philadelphia and Baltimore Central, (extension,) Plymouth Railroad, Lancaster, Lebanon and Pinegrove, Pennsylvania and New-York Canal and Railroad, Northern Railroad and Navigation.

"BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN," a sure corrective of kidney complaints. Sold by all druggists, grocers, &c. A. M. BININGER & CO., established 1778, No. 15 Beaver-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

VERMONT SPRING WATER.—The best remedy known for cancer, scrofula, kidney diseases, &c. Sold by druggists and by SAKE & CO., No. 487 Broome-st., N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for cancer and all diseases of the kidneys. For sale by druggists. Depot No. 585 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the week. Among other features of interest are presented the latest Washington news, with full reports of affairs at the National Capital; cable dispatches, giving accounts of the progress of the Paris Peace Conference; and of many other valuable points of information from the Old World. Graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; two columns of agricultural matter, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist, and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $9; ten copies, $15. Payments invariably in advance.

What Doctors, Ministers and Professors think of them: "I recommend their use to public speakers."—*Rev. E. H. Chapin.* "I have never changed my mind respecting 'BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES' from the first, excepting to think better of that which I began thinking well of."—*Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.* "Great service in subduing hoarseness."—*Rev. Daniel Wise, New-York.* "The TROCHES are a staff of life to me."—*Prof. Edward North, President of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.* "A simple and elegant combination for Coughs, &c."—*Dr. G. F. Bigelow, Boston.*

Colgate & Co.'s LAUNDRY SOAP is cut in pieces of economical and convenient size for use. For sale by leading grocers, and at the salesrooms of the manufacturers, No. 53 John-st.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, RECEIVED THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL, and the still higher recompense, THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, AT THE UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION, PARIS, 1867. These were the highest awards of the Exposition, and the house of CHICKERING & SONS was the ONLY ONE so honored. In the United States we have been awarded SIXTY-NINE FIRST PREMIUMS in direct competition with the leading manufacturers of the country, and at the Great Exhibition in London we received the highest award given to any manufacturer in the United States. Total, Seventy-one First Premiums, and the most flattering testimonials from the leading artists of the world. WAREROOMS, NO. 11 EAST 14TH-ST., NEW-YORK. Between Broadway and 5th-av.

Stem-Winding Waltham Watches. These watches represent the perfection of American Industry. As they excel both in principle and finish, they will be guaranteed to run closer than any watch of foreign manufacture. An examination of our large assortment is respectfully solicited. HOWARD & CO., Jewelers and Silversmiths, No. 619 Broadway, New-York.

Dr. I. W. Lyon's Tooth Tablets, FOR CLEANSING THE TEETH. Recommended by the first dentists. Sold by all druggists.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

ANDREWS—HARDENBERG.—On Wednesday, Jan. 20, at the Christian Church, West 28th-st., by Elder W. J. Howe, A. A. ANDREWS to GERTRUDE J. HARDENBERG. No cards.

CONKLING—GOULD.—In Rochester, N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 19, by Rev. A. G. Hall, D. D., Mr. GEO. CONKLING, of New-York City, to HATTIE W., daughter of Hon. S. P. Gould, of Rochester.

TENNY—PUDNEY.—At Douglaston, L. I., on Monday, Jan. 18, by Rev. Henry M. Beare, JOHN H. TENNY, of New-York, to MATILDA S., daughter of Andrew L. Pudney, of the former place.

DIED.

ADAMS.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 20, HANNAH, relict of the late John Adams, in the 74th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the deceased and of the family are invited to attend her funeral at 12 o'clock to-day, (Thursday,) the 21st inst., from the residence of her son, Cook-st., Hudson City, N. J.

BARBER.—On Tuesday, Jan. 19, ELIZA D., wife of B. B. Barber, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 14 Irving-place, at 1 o'clock on Sunday, the 24th inst. The remains will be taken to Hartford, Conn., on Monday for interment.

☞ Hartford papers please copy.

BURNET.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 20, after a short illness, JAMES B. BURNET, aged 68 years.

Notice of funeral will be given.

BURR.—At Cazenovia, N. Y., on Monday, Jan. 18, 1869, WILLIAM M. BURR, aged 75 years.

HEATH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, of scarlet fever, MARY SANGER, only daughter of A. J. and Emily A. Heath, aged 8 years, 10 months and 5 days.

EISENWEIN.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 20, Mrs. LOUISA, relict of Charles Esenwein, in the 78th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, Jan. 23, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 73 7th-st.

HOYT.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 19, HARRIET E. HOYT, in the 66th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother-in-law, T. A. Morison, No. 106 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

PELTON.—At Warwick, Orange County, on Monday, Jan. 18, ROBERT PELTON, in the 96th year of his age.

Funeral at the Reformed Church, Warwick, this (Thursday) morning at 11 o'clock.

PRICE.—While on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. ANN PRICE, widow of Joseph Price, in the 88th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family and of her late son, Joseph M. Price, are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 13 South 9th-st., Williamsburg.

QUICK.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, of paralysis, GERARD C. QUICK, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the deceased, also Adelphi Chapter No. 158, R. A. M., and Normal Lodge No. 523, F. A. M., are invited to attend the funeral. The remains will be conveyed to North Salem for interment on Friday, the 22d inst. Cars leave Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av., at 8¼ A. M. Services at the Episcopal Church, North Salem.

☞ The members of Normal Lodge No. 523, F. and A. M., and Adelphic Chapter No. 158, R. A. M., are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother and companion, GERARD C. QUICK, on Friday morning at 7 o'clock, Jan. 22, at No. 35 Bleecker-st., and accompany the remains to the Harlem Railroad Depot.

CHAS. F. BEESLEY, Master.
EDWARD W. FRANCIS, H. P.

RABITTE.—On Tuesday, Jan. 19, HUBERT CHARLES, second son of Charles L. and Annie Rabitte, aged 3 years and 5 months.

Funeral from his parents' residence, Tompkins-av., fourth house south of Gates-av., Brooklyn, at 10½ A. M., to the Church of Our Lady of Victory, thence to the Cemetery of Holy Cross, Flatbush. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

REXFORD.—At Stratford, Conn., on Monday, Jan. 18, Miss MARY L. REXFORD, aged 80 years.

Funeral on Thursday at 2¼ P. M., from her late residence, Stratford.

SPIES.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 19, Mrs. ELIZABETH SPIES, relict of William Spies, in the 83d year of her age.

Funeral at 1 o'clock on Thursday, from the residence of her son-in-law, Edwin Mead, No. 74 7th-st.

☞ The funeral of SAMUEL W. SLOCUM will take place from his late residence, No. 195 Washington-av., corner of De Kalb, Brooklyn, on Thursday next at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

STOREY.—On Friday, Jan. 15, CAROLINA A. W., wife of John M. Storey, of this City, and youngest daughter of the late E. W. Webster, of the Island of Cuba.

"He giveth His beloved sleep."

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 74 West 11th-st., this (Thursday) morning, the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Middletown, Conn., for interment.

SOUTHERLAND.—On Wednesday, Jan. 20, Mrs. JULIA A., wife of B. D. L. Southerland, aged 36 years, 4 months and 28 days.

The funeral services will be held in the Perry-st. M. E. Church, between Greenwich and Washington sts., on Friday, Jan. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further invitation.

TITUS.—At Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday morning, Jan. 20, ELIZABETH K., wife of James H. Titus, and daughter of the late Adam Tredwell, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at St. Paul's Church, New-York, on Friday, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ At a meeting of dentists held at Mott Library Jan. 18, 1869, the occasion being the death of Dr. A. W. ALLEN, Dr. J. G. Ambler was called to the chair, and Dr. W. C. Horne was appointed Secretary. Appropriate remarks were made by Drs. Ambler, Northrop and Atkinson, and on motion of Dr. Horne a Committee of three was appointed to prepare suitable resolutions expressive of the sympathy of the meeting with the family of the deceased, and to publish them in such journals as they should deem proper. The Committee appointed by the meeting consists of Drs. Ambler, Northrop and Horne.

W. C. HORNE, Secretary.

Whereas, We have heard with deep regret of the sudden death of Dr. A. W. ALLEN, dentist, of this City, taken away in the midst of a life of usefulness, therefore

Resolved, That we bear testimony to the high regard in which we held the deceased as a professional man and as a Christian gentleman; one who in all the walks of life was actuated by the desire to be good and to do good, and who in his honorable calling earned the esteem of his patients and of us, his fellows, for his ability and faithfulness.

Resolved, That we tender to the widow of our departed friend, his sister, and to his beloved brother, Dr. W. H. Allen, the assurance of our sorrowful sympathy in their great affliction.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KEROSENE OIL, GUARANTEED PERFECTLY SAFE. For sale at reasonable prices at DEVOE'S, No. 117 Fulton-st.

PATENT OFFICES. MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe for the week ending 23d January will be dispatched from this office as follows: On WEDNESDAY, at 9:30 A. M., closing at the stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 8:55; C, O and D, 8:25; E and F, 8:05, and G, at 8 o'clock A. M. On THURSDAY, at 12 M., closing at stations as follows: A and B, 11:45; C, and O, 11:25; D and E, 11:15; F and G at 10:50 A. M. And on SATURDAY at 11 A. M., closing at stations as follows: A and B, 10:15; C and O, 10; D and E, 9:45; F and G, 9:15 A. M. JAMES KELLY, P. M.

ALL CITIZENS INTERESTED IN REMOVAL of obstructions at Hell Gate and improvements of East River, are specially invited to attend meeting at Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, 7½ o'clock.

POOR RICHARD'S EYE WATER GIVES clear sparkling eyes. Take no other. Sold by druggists, 25 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR FEBRUARY, 1869.

CONTENTS:

A SLEIGH-RIDE THROUGH EASTERN RUSSIA.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Western Slope of the Ural Mountains.—Begging for Alms.—Jumping the Pitch-Holes.—Descending Hill-side.—Russian Priest.—Policeman.—Soldiers off Duty.—Jam at Kazan.—A slight Mishap.—Pity the Poor.—Baptising through the Ice.—End of Sleigh-Ride.—Regiment of Minin Pojarski.—Nijne Novgorod during the Fair.—Nijne Novgorod after the Fair.—Inhabitants of Nijne Novgorod.

SPENT AND MISS-SPENT.

ZANZIBAR.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Zanzibar, the Aristocratic Quarter.—Taria Tophan, Hindoo Merchant of Zanzibar.—Native Water-Carrier.—Sister of the King's Secretary reading an Arabic Manuscript.—Ruined Palace of Syed Saaid Ben Sultan at Mtony.—Sully Piata, Ayah.—Ayah bearing the Infant Daughter of Taria Tophan.—Shamboa, Sister to the King of Zanzibar.—Afran.—Banyan Merchant "Ra Taletta."—Zanzibar Lamb.—Harem in the House of Sillamun Ben Ali, Secretary to the King of Zanzibar.—Salie Ben Bambamba.—Mtoto, Child of Afrani.

SPAIN.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND SEALS.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—President's Seal.—Proposed "Confederate States" Seal.—Franklin's Post-Rider.—Seal of the Post Office Department.—Naval Seal made in 1779.—Seal of the Navy Department.—Seal of the Board of War.—Continental Lottery Ticket.—The Continental Treasury Seal.—Fractional Paper Currency.—Seal of the Department of State.—Seal of the Department of the Interior.—Attorney-General's Seal.

GRANDPAPA'S BABY.

CHIVALROUS AND SEMI-CHIVALROUS SOUTHRONS.

ISABELLA II., EX-QUEEN OF SPAIN.

FATE AND DAISIES.

MY ENEMY'S DAUGHTER. By JUSTIN M'CARTHY.

CHAPTER V. Death in Arcadia.

CHAPTER VI. Christina and I.

CHAPTER VII. The Paths divide.

CHAPTER VIII. From Arcadia to Bohemia.

ILLUSTRATION.—"I am going away, Emanuel."

PREACHERS AND PREACHING.

A WIFE OF THE PERIOD.

CHANGES IN POPULATION.

REFUGEE LIFE.

STARS.

THE INSURANCE ON THE "HIGHFLYER."

LIGHT-HOUSES.

THE MORNING HOUR.

EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.

EDITOR'S BOOK TABLE.

MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

EDITOR'S DRAWER.

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POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the above-named Committee will be held at headquarters, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 21st instant, at 7½ o'clock.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, President.

GEORGE H. SHELDON, } Secretaries.
M. LINDHEIM, }

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
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ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

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THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
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Its Capital, (paid up in Cash,) is $500,000 00
Its Surplus of Assets, (Jan. 1, 1868,) is 1,566,854 10
Making its Total Cash Assets $2,066,854 10
The Company insures against loss by fire, on Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Rents, Leases, Manufactories, (except of the more perilous kinds,) Farm property, and all other insurable interests, at reasonable rates of premium
ON THE "PARTICIPATION PLAN,"
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CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

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INDIANA WAR LOAN BONDS.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to holders of Indiana War Loan Bonds that the Agent of State will be ready to pay the same, as provided by law, on the 1st day of May next, at his office, No. 27 Pine-st., New-York City. Holders desiring to present their Bonds for payment are required to notify the Agent of State on or before the 25th day of March.
T. B. McCARTY, Aud. of State,
NATHAN KIMBALL, Treas. of State,
W. Q. GRESHAM, Agent of State.
Ex-officio State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners.
INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 7, 1869.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF TROY.—Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly.
And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking-house of said Association in the City of Troy.
Dated TROY, Dec. 31, 1868.
By order of the Board of Directors.
FRS. SIMS, Cashier.
This Bank has reorganized as a State Institution and will continue business as usual, under the name of The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy.

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CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1869.
THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of a President and Directors, will be held in this office on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon. The polls will be closed at 1 o'clock.
A special meeting of the stockholders will be held at 1 o'clock, same place, for the consideration of such business as may be presented.
The transfer books will be closed from the 10th inst. until after the election.
JAMES S. MACKIE, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on 13th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:
JAMES N. COBB, PHILIP M. LYDIG,
JOHN G. JONES, FELIX INGOLDSBY,
WM. H. ASPINWALL, DANIEL S. FEARING,
ROBERT RAY, JOSEPH SAMPSON,
R. LENOX KENNEDY, GEORGE A. JONES,
SANFORD COBB, WILLIAM H. GUION,
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board Sanford Cobb was unanimously re-elected President.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, Jan. 15, 1869.—At an election for Directors, held on TUESDAY, 12th inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year, viz.:
W. L. COGSWELL, GEO. COLLINS,
T. T. BUCKLEY, R. H. LOWRY,
R. W. CORLIES, J. J. CRANE,
G. W. SAMPSON, G. S. CARHART,
R. L. STONE, W. R. TILDALE,
F. SKIDDY, H. A. HOWE,
W. H. GUION, J. BOORMAN JOHNSTON,
EDWIN PARSONS.
At a meeting of the Directors held this day, ROBERT H. LOWRY was unanimously re-elected President, and JOHN J. CRANE Vice-President.
R. W. FORD, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.
AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 12TH inst., the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:
UNION ADAMS, ROBERT DUNLAP,
WILLIAM S. CORWIN, THOMAS McLELLAND,
CHARLES G. CORNELL, BENJAMIN F. SEALEY,
CONRAD BRAKER, Jr., JOHN FOWLER, Jr.,
WILLIAM H. KIPP.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, UNION ADAMS, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.

SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the above Company will be held at its office, No. 22 William-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 1st day of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., to vote upon the questions of increasing the capital stock of the Company and of levying further assessments. By order of the Directors.
E. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS.
GEORGIA 7 PER CENT. BONDS.
ALABAMA 8 PER CENT. BONDS.
We offer for sale a limited amount of the above bonds at prices which yield a better interest than any security, equally safe, that is now offered on the market.
The debt of Alabama is less than $5,000,000
The debt of Georgia is less than 6,000,000
At present prices they pay as follows:
ALABAMAS, 9 per cent. interest.
GEORGIAS, 7¾ per cent. interest.
The Georgia bonds are secured by a first mortgage on two railroads in that State, worth more than double the amount of the debt.
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GOLD BONDS.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN.
COUPONS PAYABLE FIRST JANUARY AND JULY, AT NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
THE UNDERSIGNED NOW OFFER FOR SALE A LIMITED NUMBER OF THE ABOVE DESIRABLE BONDS, AT PAR, WITH ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.
The total amount of Bonds authorized to be issued is
$2,250,000,
LESS THAN $22,000 PER MILE.
THE LARGER PORTION OF THIS ISSUE HAS ALREADY BEEN SOLD.
THESE BONDS ARE SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE ENTIRE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY,
including their valuable LANDS, WHARVES and WATER PRIVILEGES at Vallejo and elsewhere.
Total length of road, 105 miles.
Finished, fully stocked and equipped, and now running from Vallejo to Sacramento, 60 miles.
The monthly earnings on this portion of the road *are now nearly three times the monthly interest on the entire issue of Bonds.*
This road is the most direct route between San Francisco and Sacramento, reducing the time between these two cities to three and one-half hours.
The Marysville line is in process of construction; the grading nearly completed, one-third of the iron on hand, and the balance purchased, shipped, and expected to arrive in February. The road will be completed early this season, and, when finished, the total net receipts should amount to at least $3,000 (gold) per day.
The road-bed is of most substantial character—permanent, solid and completely ballasted. The iron is of the best quality. The rolling stock and equipment are in every respect first-class.
The country through which this road runs is entirely exempt from either snow, ice or frost, and its agricultural resources surpass those of any portion of the State.
From unqualified assurance and satisfactory proofs received by us from reliable parties in California, of the great present value and future prospects of this road, we do most unhesitatingly recommend these securities to our friends and the public as a first-class investment—safe, and in every respect desirable.
Either of the undersigned will receive subscriptions and deliver Bonds.
Government securities, at market rates, will be taken in exchange for these Bonds.
Circulars, maps and other information can be had on application to either of the subscribers.
TURNER BROS., No. 14 Nassau, corner Pine-st.
M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., or to
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

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DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.
CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881	111	111½	5-20 Coupon, '67	108⅝	108¾
Coupon, '81	112	112½	5-20 Coupon, '68	108⅝	109
5-20 Regis., 1862	108⅝	109⅛	10-40 Registered	104⅝	104⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62	113	113½	10-40 Coupon	107⅛	108
5-20 Coupon, '64	109½	109⅞	Gold	135⅛	135¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	109⅝	110⅛	U. S. Cur. Pac.	100⅝	101
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	108¼	108⅝			

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Interest 7 per cent., payable semi-annually.
This road is leased to and operated by the
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
the minimum rental which that Company pays under the lease being more than sufficient to pay the interest on the entire issue of bonds.
Apply to J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

J. H. WEITH & CO.
DEALERS IN SOUTHERN SECURITIES,
No. 13 New-st. and No. 70 Broadway.
Offer for sale:
Mobile and Ohio Sterling Bonds.
Mobile and Ohio 8 per cent. Interest Bonds.
[illegible] 8 per cent. Bonds.
Virginia Registered Stock.
Memphis and Charleston Second Mortgage Bonds.
Memphis and Charleston Stock.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, NO. 25 BROAD-ST., CORNER EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.
AT AN ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, held at the Banking-house, on the 12th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:
JNO. S. DICKINSON, EDWIN F. KNOWLTON,
JOS. T. SANGER, J. H. DATER,
JOHN ELLIOTT, TIMOTHY H. PORTER,
JOHN FALCONER, JOSEPH SELIGMAN,
HENRY J. BAKER, C. F. DAVENPORT,
ALBERT G. LEE, WM. R. FOSTER,
JOHN H. STOUT, A. A. SELOVER,
HARVEY E. HICKS.
At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. JOHN S. DICKINSON was unanimously reelected President and Mr. JOSEPH SELIGMAN was unanimously re-elected Vice-President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.
AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 12th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:
EDWIN HOYT, TIM. G. CHURCHILL,
JOSEPH STUART, JOSEPH B. HOYT,
JOHN M. FURMAN, HENRY SWIFT,
CHARLES L. ANTHONY, GEORGE OPDYKE,
PHILO C. CALHOUN.
And Inspectors of the next election:
E. L. BOLLES, S. F. LEE, Jr., T. BELKNAP, Jr.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. PHILO C. CALHOUN was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. JOSEPH STUART Vice-President.
S. SEAMAN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1869.
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL CORN HUSKER COMPANY.
Amount of Capital, all of which was issued in purchase of Patent $160,000
Debts owing by the Company at this date 2,000
JAMES A. ROBINSON, Treasurer and Secretary.
JAMES A. ROBINSON, Only one of three Trustees in the State.
State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:
On this 20th day of January, 1869, before me, personally, came JAMES A. ROBINSON, who being by me duly sworn did depose and say that he is the secretary of the above Company, and the statement made is true.
JAMES A. ROBINSON.
Sworn to before me, this 20th day of January, 1869.
ISAAC T. BROWN, Commissioner of Deeds.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1869.
AT THE ANNUAL MEETING HELD ON the 14th day of January, 1869, NATHAN B. GRAHAM, Esq., was duly elected President, and CHARLES EDGAR APPLEBY, Esq., Vice-President of the Firemen's Fund Insurance Company, and William E. Wadsworth was appointed Secretary.
W. E. WADSWORTH, Secretary.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST negotiating fifty (50) shares New-York National Exchange Bank stock certificate, No. 126, with blank power attached, standing in name of John S. Martin, same having been lost and transfer stopped.
JOHN S. MARTIN.

$25,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED City property; none but first mortgages will be taken. Apply immediately to SHEPHERD & PARKER, No. 182 Broadway.

ALL KINDS OF SOUTHERN SECURITIES bought and sold by LEVY & BORG, No. 41 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER OF SOUTH 2D AND 5TH STS., BROOKLYN, E. D.
(Late Williamsburg, L. I.)
DIVIDENDS AND EXTRA DIVIDENDS.
Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of January next will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 18, 1869.
An EXTRA INTEREST will also be paid at the same time, at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum.
ALL FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and will draw interest from Jan. 1. Deposits made on or before the 20th of January will draw interest from the 1st.
The Bank is open for business daily (Sunday and holidays excepted) from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and also on Monday and Saturday afternoons, from 4 to 7 o'clock.
GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 257 Broadway, entrance in Park-place.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward free from Government tax, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on demand.
GEO. S. HODGSDON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1868.
The transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 4th of January next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 12.
A dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in common stock, on and after Jan. 25, 1869, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 4th of January next. All payable at this office.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 172 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.
The Board of Directors have, this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free from Government tax, payable Feb. 1, 1869. Transfer books closed from 20th inst. to 1st prox.
CHAS. H. RUSER, Secretary.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1869.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE per Cent., payable on demand, free of United States tax.
HENRY KIP, Secretary.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 149 Broadway, Northwest corner Liberty-st.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on demand.
JAN. 6, 1869. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on demand.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., OFFICE NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1869.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of United States Government tax, will be paid upon the common stock of this Company on the 15th February next, to the stockholders of record on the closing of the books on the 23d inst.
The transfer books for the common stock will be closed on Saturday, the 23d inst., at 3 P. M., and reopened on Tuesday, the 16th proximo, at 10 A. M.
D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., HOWARD BUILDING, NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.
A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF FORTY PER Cent., free of Government tax, on the business of the past year, has been declared, for which certificates will be issued April 6.
Six per Cent. Interest on all outstanding scrip will be paid on and after Feb. 2, at which date also the outstanding certificates of this Company, of the issue of 1864, will be redeemed in cash.
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1869.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a Half per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable Feb. 1, 1869, free of Government tax. Stockholders holding certificates issued at New-York will be paid at the office of the "United States Trust Company of New-York," No. 49 Wall-st.
The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 18 until Feb. 2.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY.
THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WASHINGTON POST, Jr., Acting Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1869.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1868.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on the first MONDAY of January prox.
The Transfer Books will remain closed until Jan. 11, 1869.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st of February next.
Transfer books will remain closed until 2d of February.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, Jan. 18, 1869.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a cash dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on and after the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed on the 21st inst., and reopen 1st February next.
GEO. H. CHASE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.
CHARLES SAMBURGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of 5 (Five) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, was declared, payable on demand.
A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent. (5) free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next.
R. BOOK, Cashier.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 160 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1869.
THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 113 BROADWAY, Jan. 2, 1869.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, and is payable on demand.
WM. J. HUGHES, Secretary.

THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. upon its capital, payable to its stockholders or to their legal representatives, on and after THURSDAY, 14th inst.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.

OFFICE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 65 WALL-ST., (BANK OF NEW-YORK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1869.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) per cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
J. M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 152 BROADWAY.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE FELTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 162 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1869.
THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 217 and 216 5th-av.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," FOUNDED 1855,
Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau,
To aid those who want well-qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who seek positions;
To give parents information of good Schools;
To sell, rent and exchange School properties.
Fourteen years' trial proves it efficient in securing THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE.
All wanting Teachers should see Teachers' Bulletin. Teachers seeking positions should have Application Form. Demand for Experienced Teachers is constant. Early applications desirable.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, 14 Bond-st., N. Y.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS
DANBURY, CONN.
F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, Washington Heights, 170th-st. Boarding School for boys; French, language of the school; graduating courses for the modern languages, mathematics and business. Circulars LEROY's, No. 852 Broadway, and G. LESPINASSE, No. 36 John-st., first floor.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 13 weeks begins Feb. 15. Superior advantages in all departments. Rooms commodious, carpeted and neatly furnished; steam heat; gas light; rates reasonable.
GEO. C. SMITH.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically; they also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

SPRINGSIDE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT Pittsfield, Mass. Spring Term opens Feb. 12. Fits for college and scientific schools. All its advantages unsurpassed. Send for the new circular to Rev. W. C. RICHARDS, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAMILY SCHOOL for young ladies, at Newburg, N. Y. The semi-annual term begins Feb. 3. For circulars, address the Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I.—Second term opens Feb. 3, 1869.
F. A. ANDREU.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF 400 LOTS,
PART OF
The Morris-Stebbins Tract.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 28, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
400 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS,
SITUATE ON
The Grand Central Avenue,
a continuation of the 7th and 8th-av. Boulevard, about three-quarters of a mile from Harlem Bridge, in Westchester County, on a line with 175th-st., and about 1,2[illegible] feet from the Morrisania and Melrose Stations of the Harlem Railroad, and one-quarter of a mile from Fordham horse cars, making the property accessible at all hours of day or night.
It is now proposed to place this portion of Westchester County under the charge of the
CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS.
This property thus situated offers unusual inducements, either as an investment or for the purpose of erecting suburban residences, combining the advantage of city and country.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

70TH AUCTION SALE
OF
SCRANTON COAL,
ON WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27, 1869.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, at 12 o'clock noon,
60,000 TONS
of COAL, from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during February, 1869.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON EAST HOUSTON AND MADISON STS. AT AUCTION. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 26, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
EAST HOUSTON-ST.—SOUTHEAST CORNER WILLETT-ST.—Nos. 361 and 363, together 37.8x[illegible] feet. No. 361 is a three-story brick store and dwelling, 17.3 by about 40 feet; No. 363 is a two-story brick dwelling, 20x30 feet, with party wall east side. Possession May 1, 1869. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.
MADISON-ST.—The lease of lot, with the three-story and basement brick house, No. 219 Madison-st.; house is 25 feet 1 inch by about 50 feet, party walls both sides, and contains double doors, French windows, plate glass, heater, stationary wash-tubs, bath-room, water-closets, &c. Lot is leased from Rutgers estate, has seven years to run from May 1, 1869; ground rent $155 and taxes per annum; 25.1x98 feet, or half the block. Possession immediately. Terms cash. The above is a very superior residence.
Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
NO. 1,509 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 46TH and 47th sts., at auction. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 26, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:
BROADWAY—The lease of the lot, with the two-story and attic brick store and dwelling, No. 1,509 Broadway, west side, between 46th and 47th sts., 24.10 3-4x92.3 feet. Lease has nine years to run from May 1, 1869, with the privilege of renewal ten years more; present ground rent $300 and taxes per annum. Possession of building May 1, 1869.
Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE LOTS ON EAST 76TH-ST., between 4th and Lexington-avs. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 26, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:
EAST 76TH-ST.—The seven very desirable lots on the north side of 76th-st., distant 225 feet east of 4th-av., each lot [illegible] feet front by 102.2 in depth.
For maps apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., ON THURSDAY, Jan. 21, at 12 o'clock noon, within their store, No. 112 Pearl-st., Hanover-square:
500 Boxes choice loose Muscatel Raisins, sound.
71 Boxes choice loose Muscatel Raisins, damaged.
50 Cases Figs, containing 675 boxes.
125 Boxes Figs, containing [illegible] boxes each.
159 Boxes Figs, 11 lbs. each.
56 Drums Figs, damaged.
1 Bags Figs, containing 675 boxes.
100 Cases Smyrna Liquorice Paste, sound and in good order.
50 Cases Prunes, in jars.
5 Casks Pecan Nuts.
21 Barrels Pecan Nuts.
2 Cases Pecan Nuts.
1 Hogshead Pecan Nuts.
7 Sacks Pecan Nuts.

EDW. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.—LAWRENCE, WRIGHT & STRATTON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 21, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
The valuable Water Front at Brooklyn, (formerly Williamsburg,) situated 100 feet south of the Grand-street Ferry, and distant 25 feet north of South First-st., consisting of three lots, each 25 feet front, by the whole depth from the river to Water-st., or (the old two-rod road) with the right to fill in front of the same to the bulkhead line, as established by law, together with all the valuable water rights and privileges in front of the premises. Terms on day of sale.
Maps and particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.
THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY AT AUCTION.—Clinton Hall Salerooms and Art Galleries, (Astor-place.) LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers. MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, and following evenings, at 7 o'clock, the private library of Rev. Wm. L. Johnson, Rector of Grace Church, Jamaica, L. I., comprising an exceedingly select and choice assortment of theological works, embracing the best editions of the most celebrated English and American divines, many handsomely bound; also many illustrated books and miscellaneous books. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
JOHNSON & MILLER WILL SELL AT public auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 21, 1869, at 11 o'clock, at the corner of Avenue B and East 20th-st., one second-hand low-pressure propeller engine, two cylinders, each thirty inches in diameter, twenty-two inches stroke, with propeller wheel, shafts, &c., suitable for a vessel 300 or 350 tons.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—Will sell by auction, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 111 Liberty-st., a general assortment of genteel household furniture, beds and bedding, clocks, bronzes, plated ware, &c. Also, office furniture, safes, &c. Also, three pianos.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.
LARGE SALE NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.—ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell at his Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Jan. 21 and 22, at 10½ o'clock, an extensive assortment of household furniture; particulars to-morrow.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. SINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Jan. 21, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 14 East River:
3,600 boxes fresh Malaga Oranges.
Cargo schooner *Money* from Malaga.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & Co., Auctioneers.
FRIDAY, JAN. 22, AT 10 A. M., AT THE Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn; a general assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, bedding, china, fancy goods, engravings, velvet and other carpets, stoves, &c.

ARMY BUILDING, CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE-STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1869.
I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, on SATURDAY, the 23d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., 3 draught horses, 3 oxen, 15 carts, 11 sets of harness and 2 portable forges. For further information, apply at this office or at the offices on the works. Terms of sale, cash.
Q. A. GILLMORE, Bvt. Major-Gen. U. S. A.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments are completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1st.—For paving with stone blocks Perry-st., between 4th and Bleecker sts.
2d.—For building sewers between 74th and 79th sts., 4th and 5th avs.
3d.—For regulating and grading 60th-st., from Avenue A to the East River.
4th.—For paving with trap blocks 42d-st., from 8th to 10th-av.
5th.—For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in 58th-st., from Broadway to 7th-av.
6th.—For flagging the north side of 58th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on
1st.—Both sides of Perry-st., from 4th to Bleecker-st., to the extent of half the block.
2d.—All the lots on all the blocks lying between 74th and 79th sts. and 4th and 5th avs.; also, the Central Park.
3d.—Both sides of 60th-st., from Avenue A to East River, to the extent of half the block.
4th.—Both sides of 42d-st., from 8th to 10th-av., to the extent of half the block.
5th.—The north side of 58th-st., from Broadway to 7th-av.
6th.—The north side of 58th-st., from 10th to 11th-av., to the extent of half the block on said avenues.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to Isaac O. Hunt, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
ISAAC O. HUNT.
E. HARRISON REED.
GUERNSEY SACKETT.
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 18, 1869.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HENRY BURGY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. H. BURGY & CO., No. 67 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of January next.
Dated New-York, July 21, 1868.
HENRY V. BURGY, VICTOR DE LAUNAY, Executors.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEONARD BROWN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 33 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 18, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 2d day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH TAMARO, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in New-York City, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 2d day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 20, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 12th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GARRETT S. BELLIS and JAMES MILLIGAN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 2[illegible], 1869.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM WILLARD and JOSEPH MILLWARD, composing the firm of Willard & Millward, bankrupts,—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of William Willard and Joseph Millward, doing business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
ROBERT MURRAY, Marshal—Messenger.
JAN. 20, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORITZ ROSENBAUM and JACOB H. ROSENBAUM, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by Moritz Rosenbaum and Jacob H. Rosenbaum, of the City and County of New-York in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 37 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, 6th of January, 1869.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja7-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS HARRIS and AARON HARRIS, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Louis Harris and Aaron Harris, in said district, each duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of February, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Charles L. Beale, Register in Bankruptcy, at the Court-house in the City of Poughkeepsie, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted. Also that the second and third general meeting of creditors of said bankrupts will be held at the same time and place, before said Register, for the purpose named in the 27th and 28th sections of said act.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of January, 1869.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja21-law3wTh

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH D. CROCKETT and CHRISTIAN F. SCHRAMME, bankrupts.—No. 1,611.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Joseph D. Crockett and Christian F. Schramme, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of January, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 33 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of January, 1869.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja7-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN SMITH SCHNITGEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court. Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 2[illegible]3 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 6th January, 1869.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja7-law3wTh*

NO. 1,937.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM I. TOWNSEND, bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of William I. Townsend, (member of late firm Atwater, Mulford & Co.,) of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 11th day of January, 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York.
THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 26 Chambers-st., New-York.
ja14-law3wTh*

NO. 1,939.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL GOLDSCHMIDT, bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 9th day of January, 1869.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Michael Goldschmidt, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of January, A. D. 1869.
ISAAC M. ANDRUSS, Assignee, No. 39 Pine-st., New-York.
ja14-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK S. COMSTOCK and JAMES M. WHEALER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Frederick S. Comstock, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court. Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 2[illegible]3 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 6th January, 1869.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja7-law3wTh*

NO. 2,023.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES E. HYATT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Charles E. Hyatt, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of January, 1869.
WILLIAM WESTERFIELD, Assignee.
ja14-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK S. COMSTOCK and JAMES M. WHEELER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—James M. Wheeler, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 2[illegible]3 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 6th January, 1869.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja7-law3wTh*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EZRA WHITE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their election as assignees of the estate and effects of the above-named bankrupt, of Poughkeepsie, in the County of Dutchess, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1869.
WM. H. WOODIN,
DAN. W. GUERNSEY.
ja7-law3wTh*

NO. 1,918.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILIP STRAUSS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Philip Strauss, of the City of New-York in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 5th day of January, A. D. 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York.
ja7-law3wTh*

NO. 1,873.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORITZ FRANK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 28th day of December, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Moritz Frank, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York.
ja7-law3wTh*

NO. 1,887.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL GOULDING, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Samuel Goulding, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 5th day of January, A. D. 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, N. Y.
ja7-law3wTh*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 12th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES B. EDWARDS, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 1 Montgomery-st., in Jersey City, New-Jersey, before Mr. Stephen B. Morris, Register, on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.
WM. BUDD DEACON, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.
WM. GLEDHILL, Attorney, Paterson.
JAN. 20, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE CODDINGTON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 33 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 21, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES E. MANSON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 33 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 21, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 18th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JACOB LINCKS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 21, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 18th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of NATHANIEL W. HOWELL, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
Jan. 21, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 15th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES E. SAMSON, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 2[illegible]3 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 21, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY BOGERT and ROBERT D. EVANS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 21, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS A. BENNETT, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 2[illegible]3 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 21, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM FLORENCE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William Florence, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of February, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 33 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of January, 1869.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja21-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEVI COOK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Levi Cook, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of February, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 33 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of January, 1869.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja21-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD D. MERRITT, bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 9th day of January, 1869, before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edward D. Merritt, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of January, A. D. 1869.
JOSEPH E. PRAY, Assignee.
ja14-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HUGH G. LAMBERT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Hugh G. Lambert, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York City, the 6th day of January, A. D. 1869.
JOSEPH W. VAIL, Assignee, No. 301 Washington-st., New-York City.
ja7-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES BLACK and WILLIAM BROOK, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts will be held on the 5th day of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 37 Broadway, in the City of New-York, for the purposes named in the 27th section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated, New-York, Jan. 19, 1869.
JAMES M. STREET, Assignee.

NO. 1,894.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANTHONY M. SEE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Anthony M. See, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 23d day of December, 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, N. Y.
ja14-law3wTh*

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE, ACTIVE American ladies, situations as housekeepers; are fully competent and have good references; will work for the interest of their employers; in a private family, hotel or any respectable establishment. Can be seen through the week at 107 4th-av., first floor, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and to assist with the washing; can do fluting; or as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. Call or address No. 145 East 9th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH dressmaker a few more engagements by the day or week in private families. Call on or address AUBOUZE, No. 120 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER TO GO OUT by the day, week or month; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best references. Address M. H., Nos. 510 or 509 3d-av., third floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as first-class waitress, or would take a chambermaid's place; can do plain sewing. Call at her present employer's for two days, No. 424 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook and baker; will assist in washing; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 185 3d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED cook; understands all kinds of baking; best of City reference. Call at No. 3 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; IS A good laundress; City reference given. Call at No. 31 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

SIMMS' FIRST-CLASS COLORED SERVANTS Agency, No. 182 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., male and female, to fill every capacity at the shortest notice.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF EDUCATION AND experience, a position of trust as housekeeper in the family of a widower, or where the wife is an invalid; children, if young, an inducement; best of references given and required. Address Mrs. E., Box No. 2,909 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 429 4TH-AV., City or country situations for a large number of first-class cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, ladies' maids, nurses, houseworkers for private families, boarding-houses, hotels.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant woman, as nurse, and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or wait on a lady; best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 246 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl as nursery governess; understands French, English and music; has unexceptionable City references as to character, ability, &c. Apply at No. 584 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; no objection to a private boarding-house; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 245 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman, the washing of a few gentlemen or private families at her own residence; the best of City reference given. Apply to Mrs. BROWN, No. 425 East 14th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A COLORED CHAMBERMAID and fine washer, a situation; would take the place of laundress, or to do the cooking and assist with the washing. Apply at No. 484 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG French woman, (a native of Paris,) as first-class cook in a private family; is a first-class pastry cook; good references. Apply or address No. 61 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—BY A STEADY WOMAN, A SITUATION to do general housework in a small, plain family; is a good washer and ironer, and good plain cook. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 201 East 20th-st., corner 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or waiting alone; has the best of references; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] East 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as first-class chambermaid and laundress, or laundress; can do up ladies' muslins in the neatest manner; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 Lexington-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant girls, one as chambermaid and to assist with the washing, the other as waitress; good City reference from their last place. Call at No. [illegible] East 16th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION BY an American young woman, Protestant; can operate on the machine; would take care of grown children and chamberwork. Can be seen at No. 207 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN, A SITUATION AS cook; understands all sorts of cooking; is a good baker; has a smart little girl 9 years old; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 227 East 20th-st., between 3d and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman; is a good cook and baker, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good reference given. Call at No. 131 East 22d-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman, to take care of a baby or grown children, assist with chamberwork or make herself useful. Apply for two days at Mrs. RUSSEL'S, No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., second story, back.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands English, French and American cooking; no objection to the country; has the best of City references. Call at No. 9 5th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as laundress in a hotel or public institution; thoroughly understands the washing-machine; best references given. Can be seen at No. 123 East 16th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place, basement door.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework for a small private family; has a little girl 10 years old that can wait on the door. Call at No. 207 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook; is a most excellent washer and ironer; has the best of reference. Call at No. 315 East 32d-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as nurse; is competent to take charge of an infant from its birth; best City reference. Call at No. 146 East 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE; IS capable of taking entire charge of a baby; good reference. Can be seen at No. [illegible] East 36th-st., her last employers.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, A SITUATION; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands all kinds of family sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 226 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. [illegible] Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant as lady's maid and seamstress; can dress hair, &c.; would take charge of grown children. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN COUNTRY OR City by a cook, washer and ironer; would do housework, or chamberwork and fine washing. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do chamberwork and assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 330 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class laundress; understands her business perfectly; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands ladies' fineries and French fluting; no objection to a private boarding-house; good reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, sewing by the day in private families. Call for two days at 157 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress, or first-class waitress, with excellent references. No. 78 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, A PROTESTANT, a situation as first-class cook. Call at No. 124 West 18th-st., for two days.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business in every respect, and is perfectly willing to make himself generally useful; can milk; good City reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 227 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by an experienced man, who perfectly understands his business; is a Protestant; has the best City reference. Address R. P., No. [illegible] Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; man as gardener; also understands the care of horses and cows; wife as cook; good baker; will assist in washing; is obliging. Address H. G., Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, ENGLISH, A situation in City or country as coachman, &c., or coachman, gardener, &c.; first-class reference. Address S. TYRRELL, Box No. 201 Times office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single man, of long experience in the City; seven years' reference from last place. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 26 Lexington-av., private stable.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT book-keeper, cashier or accountant, by a young man of good address; last five years with a large City house; three years as cashier; desires a position requiring knowledge of accounts; references unexceptionable. Address T., Box No. 119 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 18 YEARS OF age, a situation in some wholesale house; salary no object; best references. Address S. R. W., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

A MAN OF ENTERPRISE WANTED to open a free test office for Wolcott's Pain Paint and Annihilator in each of the Southern States, Canada and Pacific Coast. Large profits and conscientious employment, requiring but small capital. Those who wish can call and see the remarkable cures performed for scores of people every day, at No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York, or address R. L. WOLCOTT, No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE AMERICAN YEAR BOOK for 1869. This is a volume of 700 pages, which every business man and every professional man will want. Price, $2 50. Agents canvassing books are now ready. Apply to O. D. CASE & CO., Publishers, No. 116 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN, SCOTCH OR ENGLISH girl, a Protestant, to do chamber work, plain sewing, and assist in taking care of children. Apply for two days, between the hours of 10 and 1, at No. 164 Lexington-av. Good references necessary.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WHO UNDERSTANDS her work and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; also, a good waitress and chambermaid; City references required from last place. Call between 10 and 12 o'clock at No. 66 East 36th-st.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED—ONE OR TWO good job compositors, accustomed to best City work. Apply immediately to BAKER & GODWIN, No. 1 Spruce-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, 16 OR 17 YEARS of age, to assist in book-keeping and do office work; must be a good penman and correct in figures. Address Post Office Box No. 5,423.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE AND seamstress, with City reference. Apply at No. 142 West 43d-st.

WANTED—ONE GOOD PLUMBER AND ONE tinman to go a short distance in the country. Apply to ADME & DELEMSE, No. [illegible] Water-st.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, WELL RECOMMENDED, graduated at the University of France, and lately arrived, desires a situation as teacher in a school or family, where his services would be considered equal to full board. Address A. T., No. 732 Broadway, basement.

INSTRUCTION.—A YOUNG LADY, A MEMBER of the School of Design, will give instruction to a few more pupils, at their homes, in drawing and water colors. Address A. D. H., Post Office Box No. 1,122 New-York.

TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER wishes to make an engagement, either in a school or private family, as teacher of the English branches. Address A. C., Brooklyn Post Office.

FRENCH AND SPANISH LANGUAGES taught by Prof. ANGLADE. Address Howard Hotel, No. 10 Park-row.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TEACH THE English branches or music, after 12 o'clock. Address GOVERNESS, Station L, New-York Post Office.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS...Surmont...SATURDAY, Jan. 23.
PEREIRE...Duchesne...SATURDAY, Feb. 6.
ST. LAURENT...Rousseau...SATURDAY, Feb. 20.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY.

CUBA...Jan. 20 | RUSSIA...Feb. 10
JAVA...Jan. 27 | CHINA...Feb. 17
AUSTRALIAN...Feb. 3 | CUBA...Feb. 24

Passage money payable in gold.
Cabin...$130 | Second Cabin...$80
Cabin to Paris...$145
No steerage passengers carried.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.
CALEDONIA...Jan. 23 | EUROPA...Feb. 13
BRITANNIA...Jan. 30 | INDIA...Feb. 20
COLUMBIA...Feb. 6 | IOWA...Feb. 27
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $33.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.
NEBRASKA...Jan. 27, at 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN...Feb. 3, at 11 A. M.
NEVADA...Feb. 10, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA...Feb. 17, at 9 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $3[illegible], currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage of
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
TRIPOLI...Jan. 28 | PALMYRA...Feb. 4
TARIFA...Feb. 11 | SIBERIA...Feb. 18
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.
Cabin...$80 Gold.
Steerage...$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP DENMARK, CUTTING, Will leave SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
ANCHOR LINE.
The steamship IOWA, Capt. HEDDERWICK, will sail on SATURDAY, 23d inst., at 12 o'clock noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, for above port direct. For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF ANTWERP...Saturday, Jan. 23, 1 P. M.
KANGAROO (via Halifax)...Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON...Saturday, Jan. 30, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE...Saturday, Feb. 6, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	45 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA VIA PANAMA.
THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 24th, upon the arrival of the British Mail steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 1st of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports.
A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.
For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c. &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Cabin.
Outside. Inside. Second Cabin. Steerage.
$275 $225 $150 $75
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
JAN. 23—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. CONNER, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. W. H. WEST.
Steamer leaving Feb. 1 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco March 4, 1869, for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 28,
at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. F. VAN SICE...Jan. 21.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau...Jan. 28.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS...Feb. 4.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE.
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class steamer
FLAG, Capt. HOFFMAN,
on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and one-half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.
For freight or passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA.
Carrying the United States mails.
The well-known steamship
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on
SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M.
RAPIDAN follows...Jan. 30.
BIENVILLE follows...Feb. 6.
DE SOTO follows...Feb. 13.
Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.
No Havana freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
The first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Cabin passage $20.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL...VAILL...SATURDAY, Jan. 23.
GEO. WASHINGTON...GAGER...SATURDAY, Jan. 30.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and elegant side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will be dispatched on THURSDAY, Jan. 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 5 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following THURSDAY.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD.—TO LET TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN a comfortable furnished front room, with plain board, in a private residence, 45th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; first-class location. Address with reference, A. B. G., Box No. 339 Post Office.

A LADY OCCUPYING A MODERN HOUSE near Irving Hall and the Academy of Music will let a choice of handsomely-furnished rooms with or without board. Apply at No. 128 East 15th-st., near Irving-place.

NO. 11 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER of 8th-st., one block from Broadway—Handsomely-furnished connecting rooms; also parlor and bedroom; excellent single rooms for gentlemen; good table. References exchanged.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM ON THE fourth floor, facing south, to let with board. Also, a basement room suitable for a doctor's office. Apply at No. 15 West 24th-st.

TO LET—IN NINTH WARD, PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished, with partial board, to single middle-aged gentlemen; family private. Apply at No. 256 Greenwich-st.

NO. 50 WEST 12TH-ST.—A LARGE HANDsomely furnished room, on second floor, to let, with first-class board, to a gentleman and wife; references exchanged.

NO. 52 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-place—A suite of handsome furnished rooms on second floor, with board, to a family or party of gentlemen; reference given and required.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND ELEGANT front room, with board for two, $25 a week, (no children,) and a fine hall room, $8, in the first-class house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

BOARD AT HARLEM.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife desire to obtain board on the west side of Harlem in a private family. Address, stating terms and location, D. S. S., Box No. 2,163 Post Office, N. Y.

A PLEASANT SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS to let, with or without board, at No. 17 East 27th-st.; references exchanged.

NO. 1,214 BROADWAY, ONE DOOR below 30th-st., a large and elegantly furnished front room to let; will accommodate two gentlemen.

NO. 36 WEST 10TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—Beautiful large front room, neatly furnished; modern improvements.

NO. 14 9TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-AV. AND University-place, a single room with grate, on second floor, with board. Dinner, 6 P. M.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5TH-av., furnished apartments, three rooms en suite, with conveniences complete, to let with private table only.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—NO 125, ROOMS, EN SUITE or single, with board; private table if desired.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER, WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1868.

In pursuance of the provisions of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents, and the purchase of paper for the public printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1866, Sealed Proposals will be received until TUESDAY, the 26th day of January, 1869, at 2 o'clock A. M., for furnishing the Paper for the public printing until the 31st day of December, 1869; the said proposals to be opened before, and the award of contracts to be made by the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing, to the lowest and best bidder for the interests of the Government. The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required, but the contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year, and no more:

CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
22,000 reams of fine Printing Paper, uncalendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
8,000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty-three pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
1,000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 28x24 inches, and weighing forty-four pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
1,000 reams superfine Printing Paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER.
1,000 reams superfine Map Paper, sized and calendered, of such sizes as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19x24 inches, and weighing twenty-one pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPERS, (to be of any required weights.)
2,500 reams Quarto Post, 10x16 inches.
3,000 reams Flat Cap, 13x16½, or 14x17 inches.
2,000 reams Double Cap, 16½x26, or 17x26 inches.
2,000 reams Demy, 16x21 inches.
2,000 reams Double Demy, 16½x42 inches.
1,000 reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches.
1,000 reams Double Folio Post, 22x34 inches.
500 reams Medium, 18x23 inches.
500 reams Royal, 19x24 inches.
500 reams Super Royal, 20x28 inches.
500 reams Imperial, 22½x31 inches.
200 reams Cover Paper, measuring 21x26 inches, and of any required color or colors.
2,000 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 20x26 inches.
CLASS 6.—PAPER FOR POST-OFFICE BLANKS. (unsized.)
1,000 reams, measuring 19x26 inches, weighing 42 pounds per ream.
500 reams, measuring 21x25 inches, weighing 42 pounds per ream.
500 reams, measuring 20x29 inches, weighing 46 pounds per ream.
500 reams, measuring 15x30 inches, weighing 30 pounds per ream.

Proposals will be received for the whole quantity, or for any portion not less than one thousand reams, of the papers designated in Classes 1 and 2, and for the whole quantity, or any portion of the papers designated in Class 3, being not less than one-fourth. Samples of the quality of the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a bond with security to the approval of a United States Judge or Attorney, in the penalty of $10,000, that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, shall furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers of or dealers in the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the City of Washington, in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight and measurement of the Congressional printer, and be in all respects satisfactory.

The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes, or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract.

Blank proposals will be furnished upon application at this office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform thereto.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Paper," and addressed to the *Joint Committee on Public Printing*, either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. Laflin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing; or John D. Defrees, Congressional Printer, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.
JOHN D. DEFREES, Congressional Printer.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.
PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1869.
SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 22d day of January, 1869, for the supply of 200,000 pounds of Fresh Beef and 200,000 pounds of Fresh Vegetables, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard and Station, as required. The Beef and Vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound. The Beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will, on no account, be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer made must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed; the responsibility of the guarantors to be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed and has the license required by act of Congress.

It is to be understood that in case the stipulated quantity of either article shall be delivered, leaving a balance due on the other article, the contract may be considered as completed in full, at the option of the Department.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.
J. C. ELDREDGE, Paymaster U. S. Navy at New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.
In great variety and at prices from $10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $80 and upward,
Manufactured by
THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
ALSO,
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BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.
Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order. A discount to the trade.
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MARBLE MANTELS, HEAD STONES, latest designs, at reduced prices at S. KLABER'S Marbleworks, No. 25 1st-av., near 2d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

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$50 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, CERTIFICATE No. 11,662, for $10,000 United States 10-40 five per cent. stock, registered in the name of Grant Thorburn, Jr., and assigned on its back to R. P. Spencer. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. Fifty Dollars Reward will be paid for its return to KETCHUM, PHIPPS & BELKNAP, No. 24 Broad-st.

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WANTED—A SECOND-HAND ADAMS PRESS; size, 26x40, or larger. Address, stating length of time in use and lowest cash price, PRINTER, Box No. 2,068, Philadelphia, Penn.

SHIPPING.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine steamship GRANADA, Capt. P. N. HANSEN, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on FRIDAY, Jan. 29, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $60 currency. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, sailing on SATURDAY, 23d inst., at 12 M. Freight received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, 22d inst. All former facilities afforded to shippers in collecting and charges, &c. F. R. BABY, Agent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, VELOCIPEDES, SLEIGHS, ALL STYLES; GREAT BARGAINS. HARNESS, BELLS, ROBES, &c. At warerooms of CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.
A lot of second-hand Carriages for sale cheap.

FOR SALE—ONE FINE YOUNG MARE, JUST from the country, 6 years old, sound and kind, 15½ hands high, very stylish driver. Inquire of CHARLES KAHLE, No. 73½ Charles-st., near Bleecker, New-York.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS AND BELLS.—ONE hundred Sleighs, comprising several celebrated makers, equal to Brewster's, 25 per cent. less than cost, to close out. HAM'S, 6th-st. and Broadway.

FOR SALE—A GOOD, USEFUL BLIND HORSE, wagon and harness, suitable for grocery or expressman; price low. Inquire at stove store, No. 300 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

FOR SALE—A LARGE GOULD SLEIGH, plush trimmings, in fine order; has been but little used. Apply to WOOD BROTHERS, 596 Broadway.

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Business Property

FOR SALE.

Broadway, between Franklin and White sts.
Duane-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts.
Grand-st., between Greene and Wooster sts.
Grand-st., between Attorney and Clinton sts.
New Bowery, between Madison and Roosevelt sts.
Gold-st., near Ann-st.
Greene-st., between Broome and Spring sts.
Jacob-st., near Frankfort-st.
Madison-st., between Pike and Market sts.
Water-st., between Coenties and Old-slips.
Vesey-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts.
Laurens-st., between Broome and Spring sts.
Carmine-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts.
West-st., near Liberty-st.
Thompson-st., between Spring and Prince sts.
Mulberry-st., between Canal and Bayard sts.
Laurens-st., between Prince and Houston sts.
Wooster-st., between Grand and Broome sts.
For full particulars, apply at the office of

JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

THOSE VALUABLE STORES, NOS. 73, 77, 79 and 81 VESEY-ST., CORNER OF WASHINGTON, LONG OCCUPIED BY WETMORE & CO.

FOR PRICE AND TERMS APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

FOR SALE—ONE OR MORE OF THOSE NEW four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses on the north side of 54th-st., between 7th and Madison avs.; finished in a very superior manner. Inquire of the owner, on the premises, (possession immediately,) JOHN C. SARGE.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF GROUND ON ELM-st., near Leonard-st., with an "L" on Catharine-lane, being about 22 feet front on Elm-st. and 40 feet front on Catharine-lane; on the same block with New-York Life Insurance Company's new building; $45,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—The four-story brick house, No. 31 Union-place, east side Union-square, between 15th and 16th sts. 25x125. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA LARGE AND FINE four-story house, with extended back building; located in 23d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Possession May 1. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—EIGHT LOTS OF ground (25x100.5 each,) with large house, for sale, near the Circle on 59th-st. None but principals need apply to DAVID HOYT, No. 220 Cherry-st.; or W. GERMOND, builder, 11th-st., near 4th-av.

FORTY-SEVENTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., fine three-story brown-stone house, elegant order. Also, very pretty three-story house, perfect order, 36th-st., near 4th-av., furniture if wanted.
W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A NICE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, in 59th-st., a few doors from 5th-av.; high stoop; 18x55; Columbia College lease; $225 per annum; price $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THIRD-av., west side; a good investment; will be sold low and on very easy terms.
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FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment house, with lot, No. 260 Lexington-av., New-York; marble front; house 18 feet 4 inches by 45 feet; lot 98 feet. Apply at No. 23 Walker-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25x100, south side of 121st-st., 200 feet west of 10th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor.

FOR SALE—FIVE CHOICE LOTS ON NORTH side of 87th-st., west and near 8th-av. Apply to SHEPHERD & PARKER, No. 162 Broadway.

A LIST OF HOUSES, BUSINESS PROPERTY, tenements and lots mailed free by STANLEY DAY, No. 325 Broadway.

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BROOKLYN HOUSE FOR SALE.—VERY superior house in Carroll-st., between Clinton and Henry sts.; 25x51, with lot 25x100; must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 8½ Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.
At SPUYTEN DUYVIL,
At RIVERDALE, or
At YONKERS, on the Hudson River, or
At WEST MOUNT VERNON,
At BRONXVILLE,
At SCARSDALE, or
At CHAPPAQUA, on the Harlem Railroad.
FARMS and DWELLINGS for RENT or for SALE to suit customers of any capacity.
BUILDING PLOTS in great variety for SALE by
WALTER UNDERHILL, Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT PELHAM, WESTCHESTER County, N. Y., on the Sound, a first-class country seat; there are about 50 acres of land, beautifully laid out; the house is built of stone, in the best manner; it is very large and convenient, and the outhouses are all that can be desired. Apply to WILLIAM A. DUNCAN, No. 167 Fulton-st.

CHEAP COTTAGE FOR SALE—WITH one or twenty-five acres, eighteen miles out on the Morris and Essex Railroad; also new, spacious, strictly first-class modern house, at bargains; convenient to depot. Apply or address E. C. SPEER & CO., No. 79 Broad-st., Newark, or Box No. 1,774 New-York Post Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 245 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

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PORT RICHMOND, STATEN ISLAND, fifty-acre farm, good house and outbuildings, and farmer's cottage; well fruited and shaded; $15,000; cheap.
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STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

CANAL-ST. STORES AT REASONABLE RATES.
One, a corner, through to Walker-st., 44 feet front. One, small, 23 feet front, admirably placed for jobbers, near Broadway and opposite Earle's Hotel. Apply to
A. W. BOYCE, No. 348 Canal-st., first floor.

BROADWAY.—TO LET OR LEASE, FOR MERcantile purposes, the three first-class five-story stores about to be erected at the southeast corner of Broadway and 22d-st.; each store 33 feet wide and over 100 feet deep. The basements to be excavated to the curb-stone on each street. Plans can be seen and full particulars obtained at the office of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—ON BROADWAY, NEAR BROOME-st.—Three first floors, 75 feet front by 100 feet deep; all can be made to communicate, and will be let about 1st February; the best location in New-York for the clothing business or business of that kind. Address at once Box No. 3,664 Post Office.

TO LET—THE "STEWART HOUSE," NO. 478 Broadway; possession can be given by first of March; one of the best locations in the City of New-York for a restaurant and lodging-house; has about 40 rooms. Apply to H. BLUNT, No. 867 Broadway, or Post Office, Box No. 3,664.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A plot of ground, 85x28, in West-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts.; also a plot of ground 25x100 on Franklin-st., between West and Washington sts. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

BROADWAY, OPPOSITE THE PARK—A plot of land, 75x100, to lease for a term of years with renewals. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—THE TWO LOTS ON THE NORTH side of Grand-st., about 80 feet west of Elm-st., with an L on Elm-st.; each lot being about 25x100 feet. Apply to WM. & E. S. CRUIKSHANK, No. 68 Broadway.

TO LET—THREE ELEGANT, LIGHT FLOORS, in No. 21 Fulton-st., near Fulton Ferry, with or without steam power; will be let separately or together. Apply at No. 209 Water-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE NEW stone building, No. 319 Pearl-st., near Peck-slip; elegant and spacious lofts. Apply as above.

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Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
Proprietor...Mr. JAMES FISK, Jr.
Lessee and Manager...Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.
WILL OPEN
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1869,
with a new and original Comedy, in two acts, by Mr. John Brougham, entitled
BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.
Characters by Messrs. JOHN BROUGHAM, GEO. STODDART, C. HALE, E. LAMB, C. EDMONDS, Miss ELIZA NEWTON, Mrs. W. WINTER, Miss CARR and Miss ANDREWS.
AFTER THE COMEDY,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM
WILL MAKE A FEW REMARKS.
To be followed by an entirely new and original Burlesque, by Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, entitled
THE DRAMATIC REVIEW FOR 1868.
Being a series of somewhat personal, but, the compiler hopes, not unpardonable reflections upon the abilities and notabilities of the past season, containing among other unjunctionable matter, sundry audacious and unjustifiable infringements upon existing patent rights.
TABLE OF CONTENTS:
PLATE FIRST—ALLEGORICAL GROUP: NEW-YORK (Dufocq) INDIVIDUALITIES:
MANHATTA, the favorite daughter of Columbus, by her union with a highly respectable Dutch settler named Mein Amsterdam, progenitor of all the subsequent dams, except McComb's, whose patronymic sufficiently indicates its Oriental origin...Miss ANNIE FIRMIN
BROOKLYNA, the oldest of her numerous family, a remarkably forward young lady, proud, pious and independent, holding but *ferry* little intercourse with her ma, and that she means to *abridge*...Miss LYLE
NEWJERSIA, another of Manhatta's offspring, but having been unfortunately born, out of the Union, not in complete communion with her sisters...Miss L. MAHON
NORTH RIVERO, a fluent individual whose certificate of character consists in his running from Albany...Mr. HURLEY
EAST RIVERO, the Janitor of Hell Gate, rather shallow in spots, but sound in the main...Mr. C. HILLYARD
MLLE. FASHION, from Paris, Manhatta's *dearest* friend, general dealer in *darling* dry goods, *ducks* of diamonds, and other indispensable necessities to the disconsolate people who have "nothing to wear."...Miss EFFIE GERMON
PUBLIC OPINION, the Great "Sir Oracle" of social life, whose judgment wise men reverence, fools fear and knaves deride...Miss ELIZA NEWTON
MELPOMENE, an old and much neglected melancholy muse, who has seen better days, and brags about them, which she has every right to do, poor soul...Mrs. PRIOR
CAPTAIN JINKS, of the Naval Equestrian service...Miss EFFIE GERMON
MUSICAL, SCENICAL AND VOCAL ILLUSTRATIONS.
FIRST SUBJECT—"THE EMERALD RING."
DEDLIGHT, the *Vyllyan*...Mr. C. EDMONDS
MIKE, the Avenger...Mr. CORRIE CROSBIE
GERALDINE, the Persecuted...Miss WILSON
MAGGIE, the Resolute...Miss HALPIN
SECOND SUBJECT—"BARBE BLEUE," "AFTER DARK."
BARBE BLEUE...Mr. A. MATTHISON
BOULOTTE...Miss AMES
The "ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE," Houseless wanderers, appalled spectators and Blackfriars Arches generally, by members of the company.
THIRD SUBJECT—"THE FOXES NEST," HUMPTY DUMPTY, the illimitable, Mr. CORRIE CROSBIE
PANTALOON, an excellent pair to wear, Mr. GROSSI
HARLEQUIN, the Velocipedal...Mr. ALEXANDER
FOURTH SUBJECT—"A PLATE OF BOUFFE A LA MODE."
QUEEN ELIZABETH RISTORI...Mrs. PRIOR
PITOU, the Lachrymose...Mr. CHARLES HALE
GUSBRONGE, the Inflexible...Mr. E. LAMB
DROGAN, the Invisible...Mrs. LIZZY ECKHARDT
TYROLEAN...Mr. A. MATTHISON
TYROLEANESSES...Mrs. LIZZY ECKHARDT and Miss CLARA FISHER.
FIFTH SUBJECT—"THE LANCASHIRE LASSES." A PARTY BY THE NAME OF JOHNSON, Mr. C. EDMONDS
DICK, the Slippery...Mr. H. PECK
SIXTH SUBJECT—"THE MAN AT THE WHEEL."
IXION, the Inimitable...Miss CLARA FISHER
VENUS, the Irresistible...Miss BELLE FISHER
MERCURY, The Irrepressible...Miss AMES
MINERVA, The Impregnable...Mr. HURLEY
SEVENTH SUBJECT—PIKE'S GRAND PALACE.
GRANDE DUCHESSE, No. 1...Miss EFFIE GERMON
GRANDE DUCHESSE, No. 2...Mrs. LIZZY ECKHARDT
FRITZ, The Embarrassed...Mr. A. MATTHISON
EIGHTH SUBJECT—THE DEEP SEA DEPOT.
NEPTUNE, Conductor of the Ocean Telegraph...Mr. GRAY
Surrounded by submarine operators, all Diving Belles.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8 P. M.
Box Office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Balcony Chairs, (secured,) $1 50; Dress Circle, (secured seats,) $1; Second Balcony, (secured,) 75 cents.
Admission, 75 cents; to Second Circle, 50 cents.
Private Boxes, (holding six,) $10 and $12.
JAMES SCHONBERG, Stage Manager.

A GRAND CONCERT
WILL BE GIVEN AT
ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL,
East 16th-st., near 3d-av.,
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, JAN. 21, 1869,
AT 8 O'CLOCK.
The following artistes, aided by the ST. GEORGE'S CHOIR, will appear:
Mme. MARIETTA GAZZANIGA, (Prima Donna,)
Mr. ARTHUR MATTHISON, (Tenor,)
Mr. EDGAR J. BROWNE, (Harpist,)
Master ERNEST HEINE, (Violinist.)
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
To be had at the door on the evening of the concert.

GRACE CHAPEL,
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION,
Jan. 17 to 24, 1869, at 7½ o'clock, every evening.
SUBJECTS FOR CONSIDERATION AND DISCUSSION:
Thursday Evening, Jan. 21—Teachers.
1—Self-Consecration; Rev. WM. H. COOKE.
2—Training; Rev. Dr. PADDOCK, Brooklyn.
3—Visiting; Rev. Mr. SEABURY.
4—Encouragements; Rev. Dr. DYER.
In the absence of the Bishop, Rev. W. F. MORGAN, D.D., has consented to preside. Addresses positively limited to ten minutes, that all who desire it may have opportunity to express their views.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL CONNECTED WITH the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner 31st-st., will hold their fifty-second anniversary, in the church, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. THOMAS D. ANDERSON, D. D.; Rev. HENRY G. WESTON, D. D., and Rev. WAYLAND HOYT. Singing and other exercises by the school. All are invited to attend.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL CONNECTED with the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st., will hold their Fifty-second anniversary on THURSDAY EVENING, the 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. THOS. D. ANDERSON, D. D., of this City; Rev. WAYLAND HOYT, of Brooklyn, and others.

IRVING HALL.—MR. C. HENRY'S GRAND CONCERT will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, when the following artists will appear: Mrs. ADDIE M. BELDEN, the celebrated soprano from Buffalo, her first appearance in this City; Messrs. Henry, Lockwood, Stein, Schwicardie, Dempster, Haynes; Mr. R. Arnold, the renowned violinist, and Mr. H. B. Lasserve, pianist.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M. Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train, Daily, for Otisville and intermediate Stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.
3:15 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate Stations.
4 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and Stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate Stations.
6 P. M.—Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate Stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, Daily, for all points West and South. By this Train Sleeping Coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester and Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, Daily, for the West.
Also Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4:15, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M., Way Train for Otisville—1:45 P. M., for Paterson—6:30 P. M., Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South—8 P. M., Emigrant and Way Train—11 P. M., for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all night trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway and Depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
10 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting to Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.
3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, for Albany and Troy, connecting at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:00 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-cars every day, except Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:30.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 2:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 8 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey.
Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A TEST—MRS. VANHORN, THE GREAT INDEpendent business and medical Clairvoyant, has the great Egyptian Talisman to cause love, speedy marriages, prosperity in business; reveals all events through life, your thoughts as you enter, likeness and name. $50,000 reward for any one who can equal her. No. 206 West 34th-st., near 7th-av. Gents not admitted.

AMUSEMENTS.

OR, THE

PATROON'S DAUGHTER.

A Story of Colonial Times

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Price Six Cents.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM,
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Most positively the
LAST NINE NIGHTS
LAST THREE MATINEES } of the
LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE,
who will THIS EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE appear in
TWO BURLESQUES,
ERNANI and IXION.
To commence with
ERNANI,
concluding with the second and third scenes of
IXION.
The entire original cast of characters in both pieces.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, the drama of
KATE KEARNEY AND POPULAR FARCE.
To be seen at all hours, without extra charge beyond the price of admission to Theatre,
COMMODORE FOOTE, MISS NESTELL,
A HOST OF LIVING HUMAN PHENOMENA,
MENAGERIE OF WILD ANIMALS,
INEXPLICABLE SEA MONSTER,
and 1,000,000 Curiosities of Wood's Museum.
Engagement at enormous expense of the great popular favorites,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
First appearance in America of the beautiful and highly accomplished burlesque and comedy artist, from London,
MISS ROSE MASSEY.
The unequaled
MLLE. MORLACCHI BALLET TROUPE,
who will appear Feb. 1, 1869, in the
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
OBSERVE THE ATTRACTION THIS EVENING.
Miss LYDIA THOMPSON, the Pearl of Burlesque, as...ERNANI, IXION
Miss LISA WEBER as...DON CARLOS and MERCURY
Miss ADA HARLAND as...ELVIRA and JUPITER
Miss Pauline Markham...as...Venus
Mary Wells...as...Jacinta
Miss Alice Logan...as...Juno
Miss Kate Logan...as...Juanna
Miss Grace Logan...as...Cupid
Miss Aggie Wood...as...Apollo
Mr. H. Beckett...as...Jago and Minerva
Mr. Louis Mestayer...as...Don Sylvia and Bacchus
Mr. Hill...as...Scamp
Mr. Sol Smith, Jr....as...Ganymede
Mr. W. C. Daly...as...Mars and Rogue
ERNANI AND IXION
Every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees up to Feb. 1, when the engagement of the LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE will most positively terminate.
SEATS SHOULD BE SECURED IN ADVANCE.

THE TAMMANY. THE TAMMANY.
GENUINE AND UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.
TRIUMPHANT VINDICATION
OF THE
POPULAR AMUSEMENT IDEA!
SOMETHING REALLY GOOD!
POPULAR AND MODERATE PRICES!
PERFECT ORDER AND APPOINTMENTS!
AND SUCCESS WITH THE NEW-YORK PUBLIC IS ASSURED.
FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS,
Orderly, decorous amusement-lovers, ladies, gentlemen and children, have visited
THE MAMMOTH PALACE OF AMUSEMENT since its inauguration.
STARTLING ACT UPON STARTLING ACT.
SONG, DANCE AND GAIETY.
GORGEOUS SCENERY, SPLENDID COSTUMES,
PLEASING NOVELTY, DELIGHTFUL SURROUNDINGS.
A HONEYCOMB OF RESORTS.
CAFE AMUSANT AND DORLAN'S OYSTER ROOMS NOW OPEN.
NEW PROGRAMME FOR THIS WEEK.
First appearance of the celebrated Signorita MARIETTA ZANFRETTA.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved orchestra circle, 50 cents extra; reserved orchestra chairs, $1 extra.
GRAND MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY AT 2.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
No. 809 BROADWAY, New-York.
Nos. 102, 104 and 106 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn.
INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., by the most competent masters.
TERMS: REGULAR CLASSES, $10 per quarter.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $25 per quarter.
FREE Elementary Classes, designed especially for pupils who are deficient in the rudiments of music.
Vocal Music...Piano.
Violin...Organ.
Theory and Composition...Chorus Classes.
Minor Instruments.
Modern Languages...By Native Professors.

SHAKESPEAREAN READING.
On FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 22,
UNION LEAGUE CLUB HALL,
Corner Madison-av. and 26th-st.,
PROF. ROBERT RAYMOND
will read "Much Ado About Nothing," for the benefit of the "Helping-Hand Association." Mme. VARIAN-HOFFMAN has kindly volunteered to sing during the evening. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Reading to begin at 8. Tickets for sale at the door.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
PUBLIC REHEARSAL,
FRIDAY, JAN. 22, AT 3½ P. M.,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Extra concert and rehearsal tickets for sale at the principal music stores, and Seymour & Co.'s, Nos. 9 and 11 Nassau, corner of Pine-st.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS

IN RICH FURS.
THE SALE WILL CONTINUE FOR THIRTY DAYS, AT LESS THAN COST.
TERRY, NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE.

R. H. MACY.
R. H. DRY GOODS MACY.
R. H. AND MACY.
R. H. FANCY GOODS, MACY.
R. H. MACY.
R. H. AT POPULAR PRICES. MACY.
R. H. 14th-st. and 6th-av. MACY.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' HATS AND FURS THIS DAY.—Greatest bargains ever offered on Broadway; velvet bonnets and opera bonnets, mink and Astrakhan furs. L. BINNS' immense millinery, No. 577 Broadway, upstairs.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays at 3 o'clock. Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES.—At No. 212 5th-av., and at his residence No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON,
NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE
COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
R. LITTLEFIELD, Agent.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE
(FORMERLY PIKE'S.)
JAMES FISK, JR...PROPRIETOR.
FRENCH OPERA.
Adolph Birgfeld...Manager.
EVERY EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
and
SATURDAY MATINEE, AT 2 O'CLOCK.
LA PERICHOLE.
LA PERICHOLE. LA PERICHOLE.
LA PERICHOLE,
Opera Bouffe, in three acts, by J. Offenbach.
THE MOST DELIGHTFUL OPERATIC PERFORMANCE EVER WITNESSED.
MLLE. IRMA...as...LA PERICHOLE
M. AUJAC...as...PIQUILLO
M. LEDUC...as...VICEROY
Received with the greatest enthusiasm and greeted with thunders of applause after every song. No less than TWELVE ENCORES EVERY NIGHT.
EVERY EVENING, LA PERICHOLE.
SATURDAY
MATINEE.
LA PERICHOLE.
ADMISSION TO THE MATINEE ONE DOLLAR.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVED SEATS.
Seats can be secured for every evening and the matinee six days in advance at the box office of the GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av., and at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT TWO.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.
SEATS SECURED WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
Balcony Boxes...$8
Proscenium Boxes...$12
SEATS AND BOXES READY TO-DAY.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—L'ŒIL CREVE.
Sole Lessee and Director...J. GRAU.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8, AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
The highly successful novelty, Herve's famous L'ŒIL CREVE. L'ŒIL CREVE. L'ŒIL CREVE.
Increased enthusiasm at each representation.
The principal pieces repeatedly encored.
ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS.
SPLENDID CHORUSES.
NOVEL AND ATTRACTIVE EFFECTS.
ROSE-BELL, DESCLAUZAS, CARRIER, BECKERS, GABEL, and the strength of the company, comprising 125.
Seats secured six days in advance.
Ticket office at Theatre; Nos. 135 and 701 Broadway.
General admission and Dress Circle, $1; Orchestra seats, 50 cts. extra; Private Boxes, $8 and $10; Proscenium, $15; Family Circle, 30c.; after 9½, half price.
Extensive preparations are in progress for the production of Lecocq's FLEUR DE THE, which will shortly be presented on an extraordinary scale of grandeur.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—MATINEE.
SATURDAY, JAN. 23, at 1 o'clock. Doors open 12½.
SECOND GRAND MATINEE, L'ŒIL CREVE,
with all the great artists and original effects the same as at the evening performance. No extra charge for reserved seats.
Admission, $1 to all parts of the house. Seats can now be secured without extra charge. Private boxes, $6.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT...DIRECTOR.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Every night at 8 will be presented
A NEW AND BRILLIANT BILL,
introducing
IN ONE GRAND PERFORMANCE,
ALL THE BEST FEATURES,
EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC,
which have characterized the entertainments
DURING THE ENTIRE SEASON!
First week of the wonderful
COMIC TRICK HORSE, RED CLOUD.
THE GREAT MELVILLE,
AND ALL THE PRINCIPAL ARTISTS
of the great New-York Circus Troupe in
HIGHLY-DIVERSIFIED SCENES
OF THRILLINGLY-EXCITING INTEREST.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.
THE FORTIETH ANNUAL BALL,
IN AID OF THE
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND OF THE LATE NEW-YORK (Volunteer) FIRE DEPARTMENT,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 25, 1869.
Tickets, admitting a gentleman and two ladies, Five Dollars; extra ladies' tickets, Two Dollars. May be obtained from the members of the Committee or from the officers.
JAS. F. WENMAN, Presi., No. 145 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
JOHN J. WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.
Proscenium and Dress Circle Boxes can be secured on application to JAMES F. WENMAN, President.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE.
The great French
BAL D'OPERA.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Jan. 21.
Grand novel and spectacular effects.
A splendid Orchestra of
100 MUSICIANS,
under THEODORE THOMAS' direction,
will perform selections from
OFFENBACH, SUPPE, STRAUSS, HERVE, &C.
QUADRILLE PARISIENNE.
The greatest combination on foot to make this Ball the the most brilliant of the season.
F. Kurzler, of the Hoffman House, will furnish the supper.
Tickets and boxes at Schirmer's, Nos. 701 and 845 Broadway.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT, PRECINCT No. 28, NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1869.
NOTICE.—COMPANY TO THE CARNIVAL Ball of the Cercle Francais de L'Harmonie, on Thursday evening, Jan. 21, at the Academy of Music, will be admitted at the main entrance on Irving-place. Coaches will approach from the north through Irving-place.
In taking up, coaches will form in 14th-st., toward 3d-av.
Gentlemen will please take the coach at the door, and not wait for any particular coach. Fare, in all cases, will be $1 for each passenger, without regard to distance in the City. No coach will be allowed in the line but such as are passed by inspection.
JAMES GREER, Captain and Inspector of Hackney Coaches.

FERRERO'S ANNUAL BALL,
AT
APOLLO HALL,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 28TH-ST., (FOR ADULTS,) THURSDAY, FEB. 4, 1869.
TICKETS, FIVE DOLLARS,
TO BE HAD AT THE ACADEMY.

EMPIRE CITY SKATING RINK—3D-AV. AND 63D-ST.—SECOND FANCY-DRESS ICE CARNIVAL.
THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock.
Building illuminated by 3,000 gas jets.
SKATING AND DANCING.
Music by the Empire City Skating Rink Band.
Admission for the evening...$1
Costumes can be hired at the Rink of W. BOLWELL, successor to Phillips & Petrillo.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.—Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York. The largest assortment of organs in the country; prices reduced; four-octave organs $50; five-octave double-reed organs, with five stops, $125. Illustrated catalogues free. Organs to rent.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS OF six first-class makers, at greatly reduced prices for cash, during the holidays, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent money applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Instruments tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand instruments.

A LARGE VARIETY OF THE FINEST piano-fortes in the City, agraffe treble, warranted six years. Also, pianos to rent and sold on monthly installments. JENNYS & SON, Nos. 283 and 285 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF WINDING UP our present business, we will dispose of our stock of pianos at very reduced prices.
A. H. GALE & CO., No. 107 East 12th-st.

A BEAUTIFUL PIANO FOR SALE—LOW, at the Warerooms of the ESTEY ORGANS, No. 417 Broome-st., New-York.

100 NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS at bargains for cash; also to let, and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union Square.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of CRARY & DATER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
CHARLES E. CRARY.
By EDWARD F. CRARY, Attorney.
HENRY DATER.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership under the firm of GILLILAN & CO., for the transaction of a Brokerage business in FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD, &c., No. 23 Exchange-place.
HERCULES S. GILLILAN, J. T. PLATE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1869.

No. 30 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.
MR. GEORGE BLISS (OF THE LATE FIRM of George Bliss & Co.) has this day joined our New-York and London firms, which will be continued under the firm names of MORTON, BLISS & CO., New-York, and L. P. MORTON, BURNS & CO., London.
L. P. MORTON & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.
THIS DAY, CLARENCE S. BROWN, OF New-York, retires from, and FREDERIC CHALMERS, of Liverpool, is admitted to, partnership in our several firms.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

THE LATE FIRM OF PHILLIPS & SMITH is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against them will be adjusted by either of the firm.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE HAVE THIS DAY associated DANIEL E. COMSTOCK, FRANCIS LEE and JOHN WILFORD with us in business. Style of the firm remains unchanged.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869. WM. YOUNG & CO.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE

Novelty Iron Works,

NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A WEEKLY LITERARY PAPER, with a large and increasing circulation and advertising patronage; will be sold cheap, either the whole or one-half interest. Address Post Office Box No. 2,[illegible] Philadelphia, Penn.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
G. L. Fox's great production of
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
GEO. L. FOX (the people's favorite) as HUMPTY DUMPTY.
THE BURLESQUE RAILROAD SENSATION.
Mlle. RITA SANGALI'S FASCINATING BALLET.
MATINEES at 1½ o'clock on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
On MONDAY, Jan. 25,
GEORGE L. FOX,
THE GREAT PURVEYOR OF PANTOMIMIC HUMOR,
will open
THE SECOND VOLUME OF HUMPTY DUMPTY,
which will inaugurate the most Brilliant and Marvelous Pantomime ever attempted on any stage.
CLOWN...(as in VOLUME I.)...GEO. L. FOX.
Particulars of the grand change will shortly be published in full.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers...JARRETT & PALMER.
In consequence of arrangements previously entered into, Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer are compelled to announce the
LAST NIGHTS. LAST NIGHTS.
LAST NIGHTS. LAST NIGHTS.
OF THE
GREAT DRAMA OF THE DAY.
GREAT DRAMA OF THE DAY.
AFTER DARK.
AFTER DARK.
LONDON BY NIGHT. LONDON BY NIGHT.
Last Nights, AFTER DARK. Great Railroad Scene.
Last Nights, AFTER DARK. The Villa of Lilacs.
Last Nights, AFTER DARK. The Silver Hell.
Last Nights, AFTER DARK. Blackfriar's Bridge.
Last Nights, AFTER DARK, and its homeless lodgers.
Last Nights, AFTER DARK. Concert Hall, in London.
Last Nights, AFTER DARK. Tommy Dodd.
Last Nights, AFTER DARK. Banjo Solo.
Last Nights, AFTER DARK. Selected Cast.
Last Nights, AFTER DARK. Railroad Underground.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
The management has much pleasure in announcing that an engagement has been effected with the celebrated
LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE,
comprising Miss Lydia Thompson, accompanied by Miss Pauline Markham, Miss Lise Weber, Miss Ada Harland, Miss Emma Grattan, (her first appearance,) Mr. Harry Beckett and Mr. Hill. Musical director, Mr. Michael Connelly, who will make their first appearance on
MONDAY, FEB. 1, 1869,
in the grand spectacular burlesque extravaganza specially localized and adapted, entitled the
FORTY THIEVES;
OR,
STRIKING OIL IN FAMILY JARS.
The piece will be produced with
SPLENDID NEW SCENERY
by Lewis and Heilge.
MAGNIFICENT AND COSTLY NEW DRESSES, by Laurey; appointments by Benedict. New overture and incidental music composed and arranged by Michael Connelly.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
LAST NIGHTS, FOR THE PRESENT, OF THE FOLLOWING PLAYS:
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 21,
Will be presented Planche's charming comedy of the
CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.
To conclude with
WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. E. MILTON, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss EMILY MESTAYER, Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN, Miss ANNIE WARD and Miss MARY BARRETT.
FRIDAY, Jan. 22—MONEY.
SATURDAY, Jan. 23—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
MONDAY, Jan. 25—MONEY.
TUESDAY, Jan. 26—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
In preparation,
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Box book for Mr. Lester Wallack's nights now open.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 cents.
EACH EVENING THIS WEEK AND THE SATURDAY MATINEE OF JAN. 23 ONLY,
LAST WEEK OF THE IRISH DRAMA,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
and John Brougham's new play,
THE EMERALD RING.
FRIDAY JOINT BENEFIT OF
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
On MONDAY, the talented American Comedian,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
will commence his farewell engagement of
FOURTEEN PERFORMANCES ONLY,
appearing in two of his great specialties,
JOSHUA BUTTERBLY and SOLON SHINGLE.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Last week but one. FIELD of CLOTH of GOLD.
Last week but one. FIELD of CLOTH of GOLD.
CROWDED NIGHTLY—WORRELL SISTERS.
Last week but one. FIELD of CLOTH of GOLD.
Last week but one. FIELD of CLOTH of GOLD.
Screaming Burlesque. Original and Witty.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.
A CARD.
McKEAN BUCHANAN.
MISS VIRGINIA BUCHANAN.
FEB. 1, 1869.

BOWERY THEATRE.
REVOLUTION IN SPAIN—LOVE IN A TUB.
SNOW-BIRD—THE GREAT FOR[illegible]
FRIDAY EVENING—Benefit of W. W. MARSDEN.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
IMMENSE HIT.
IMMENSE HIT.
BONE SQUASH DIABLO.
BONE SQUASH DIABLO.

BRYANT MINSTRELS OPERA HOUSE.
14TH-ST.
CROWDED. FUN. SUCCESS.
LIVE INGIN. TROVATORE. BELLE OF 14TH-ST.
Genevieve de Bryant. Genevieve de Brymnt.
EUGENE, SEYMOUR, UNSWORTH, DAN BRYANT.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, NO. 114 BROADWAY.
The public are respectfully informed that this office having been established upon the principal of charging TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
over the regular price for reserved seats for
ALL PLACES OF AMUSEMENT,
no additional advance is made for
OPENING NIGHTS OR SPECIAL OCCASIONS
at the THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, No. 114 Broadway.
Office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

NOTICE.—NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The exhibition is closed until FRIDAY, 22d inst., for the addition of new works, including the second annual collection of the American Society of Painters in WATER COLORS.
Will reopen FRIDAY, Jan. 22.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary National Academy.

LECTURES.

EVENINGS UP TOWN.
SEVENTH LECTURE OF THE COURSE.
TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL,
6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.,
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, at 8 o'clock.
Rev. NOAH H. SCHENCK, D. D.
Rev. NOAH H. SCHENCK, D. D.
SUBJECT.—The Lift and Push of Our Social Powers.
Tickets 50 cents; at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway; Kirby's, No. 633 Broadway; Fleming's, No. 683 6th-av., and at the door.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The last lecture of the course will be delivered on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, 1869, at Steinway Hall, by Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D. Subject—*Social Forces.*
HENRY L. SLOTE, Chairman Lecture Committee.
FREDERICK H. GROSS, Secretary Lecture Committee.

THE NINTH SCIENTIFIC LECTURE before the American Institute, will be delivered by Prof. R. OGDEN DOREMUS, at Steinway Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, on "Light and the Photometer," illustrated by a series of brilliant experiments. Admission, 50 cents.

THE TWELFTH FREE LECTURE OF the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art will be given by M. RICHARD LEVERSON, Esq., on the "Science of Government," on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, at 8 o'clock precisely.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

FIRST TIME IN NEW-YORK—JOSIAH P. QUINCY, Esq., of Massachusetts. Subject—*American Ideals*. At Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 722 6th-av., FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 22.
Tickets 50 cents.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK ATHLETIC CLUB.—ALL members are requested to attend a meeting of the Club at Knickerbocker Cottage, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, at 8 o'clock P. M. Business of importance will be transacted.
H. E. BUERMEYER, President.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, No. 162 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, near Amity-st., having over eighteen years' successful and uninterrupted practice in this City, guarantees relief to all ladies requiring special treatment. Sure relief to the most anxious patient, with or without medicine. Elegant rooms for ladies about to require nursing.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR LADIES IN trouble, by Dr. PARKER, 116 Chatham-st., Powerful, safe monthly pills and mixture, $5. Circular free.

ALL THE WORST PRIVATE DISEASES cured immediately by Dr. PARKER, No. 116 Chatham-st., without mercury; manhood restored by his Life Elixir. Recommended before marriage.

A GREAT LADIES' BENEFACTOR—DR. PARKER, 116 Chatham-st.—Powerful, safe medicine; sure thing. Also, gentlemen treated. Delicate diseases cured; youthful vigor restored. Circular first post.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of venereal diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $5 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

ALBANY.

The Joint Convention for Nominating a United States Senator—Executive Session of the Senate—Confirmation of Appointments—The Assembly Committees Not Yet Announced—A Soldiers' Monument in Central Park.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1869.

The closing formalities of the rather peculiar mode provided by Congress for the election of a United States Senator were gone through with to-day. The Senate, headed by the Sergeant-at-Arms, proceeded to the Assembly Chamber, where, in joint convention, the two houses "compared nominations." As the result of the "comparison," REUBEN E. FENTON was declared Senator in Congress from this State for six years from the 4th of March next. The rather unpleasant duty of announcing this result devolved upon Mr. BLACK, the Democratic Lieutenant-Governor, who presided over the joint convention, and who performed the duty with the grace and good nature that distinguishes all his official acts, and which are gaining for him a rapidly increasing popularity.

SENATE EXECUTIVE SESSION.

After the joint convention the Senate went into Executive Session for the first time during the session, and confirmed a large number of Notaries Public besides the following State officers: Commissary-General, WM. H. MORRIS, Democrat, of Putnam County; State Commissioner of Charities, NATHAN B. BISHOP, LL. D., Republican, of New-York; Major-General of Militia, JOHN W. WILLIAMS, of Rochester. Dr. BISHOP is at present Chairman of the Executive Committee of Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, and was nominated State Commissioner by Gov. FENTON during the recess.

THE COMMITTEES.

The Assembly was again disappointed to-day in not getting from Speaker YOUNGLOVE an announcement of his Committees. They have got used to waiting, however, and can stand it another day. It is now said that they will positively be announced to-morrow. There is a fierce fight for the Chairmanship of the leading Committees, and a desire to reconcile the difficulty and pacify all parties so far as possible is given as an excuse for still further delaying their announcement. The Speaker says he expects there will be some squirming, and it is not likely he will be disappointed. He professes to be more anxious to construct good committees than to fulfil past promises. The sharpest contest is for the chairmanship of the Committee on Cities and Villages, which is supposed to contain the largest amount of stealings. LA RUE, of Warren, GLEASON, of St. Lawrence, and RICHMOND, of New-York, are the chief contestants, and GLEASON's chances are said to-day to be a little ahead. He probably knows the least about cities of the three, but it may be that in this case ignorance is bliss. Rumor assigns the chairmanship of the Railroad Committee to Judge W. W. CAMPBELL, of Otsego, formerly of the Superior Court of New-York. This appointment will be satisfactory to everybody and eminently fit to be made, as Judge CAMPBELL has no enemies, and in point of integrity and capacity, few rivals in the Legislature.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT IN THE CENTRAL PARK.

The Assembly went into Committee of the Whole to-day, and by unanimous consent passed to a third reading Mr. MURPHY's bill authorizing the Board of Supervisors of New-York City to appropriate a sum not exceeding $20,000 for the erection of a soldiers' monument in Central Park. The appropriation is very moderate, and after the Supervisors have taken out their usual commissions, the chances are that the "Soldiers' monument" will be reduced to a wooded head-stone. S.

Election of United States Senator.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

At noon the members of the Senate proceeded to the Assembly Chamber, where the Lieutenant-Governor took the chair, and announced both Houses in the joint session for the purpose of electing a United States Senator in place of EDWIN D. MORGAN. The Clerks of each House read that part of their journals showing the action of each branch with reference to the election of Senator, when the Lieutenant-Governor arose, and in behalf of the Senate and Assembly, announced that REUBEN E. FENTON was duly elected United States Senator from the State of New-York for the term of six years from March 4, 1869, in place of EDWIN D. MORGAN.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.....ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. HALE—To amend section 426 of the Code of Procedure.

By Mr. WILLIAMS—To amend the charter of the People's Life Association.

By Mr. BENNS—To ammend the acts of 1868, relative to public exchanges.

By Mr. CHAPMAN—To authorize the employment of a stenographer in the Court of Sessions in Broome County.

By Mr. MORGAN—To amend the act relative to supplying vacancies in the office of Justices of Peace.

By Mr. FOLGER—To provide for the submission to the people of the amended Constitution for the election of Judges.

By Mr. MURPHY—To incorporate the Fifth-avenue Savings Bank of Brooklyn.

By Mr. MURPHY—Providing that the City of New-York shall be represented in the Board of Directors of the New-York Bridge Company by the Mayor, Comptroller and President of the Board of Aldermen of the said City, and Brooklyn by the officers constituting the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and directing the Company to proceed without delay to constructing the bridge; and it must be completed by June[illegible], 1874, giving power to use as much of the land under water of the East River as may be necessary for the construction of piers and towers.

By Mr. MURPHY—Empowering the Commissioners of Quarantine to take all necessary steps to preserve and strengthen the structures now being erected on the west bank in the Lower Bay for Quarantine purposes.

Mr. WILLIAMS' bill proposes to increase the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals to $6,000, and Justices of the Supreme Court to $5,000, in lieu of all other compensation.

Mr. TWEED introduced a bill providing that in proceedings relative to assessment for local improvements in New-York, where any fraud is discovered whereby damage has been sustained by the owner, the party aggrieved may apply to the Judge of the Supreme Court in Special Term, who shall proceed to hear proof at once. If fraud has been committed said assessment shall be vacated.

BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing the construction of a new bridge in Rathbone, Steuben County. Establishing an academical department in the Union School in Oswego.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate then went into Executive session and confirmed the following nominations of the Governor: NATHAN BISHOP, of New-York, to be Commissioner of Public Charities. JOHN WILLIAMS, to be Major-General of the Seventh Division of the National Guard, vice CRAIG WADSWORTH, resigned. WILLIAM H. MORRIS, of Putnam County, to be Commissary-General of Ordnance. Notaries—John L. Brower, Frederick W. White, Fred. E. Lathrop, Daniel J. Noyes, Wilson M. Power, George V. N. Baldwin, Thomas Bisgood, James E. Carpenter, Frank H. Cowdry, John C. Davoy, Julien T. Davies, Edward De Rose, Michael J. Farrell, Fred. W. Ford, Wm. S. Gerrian, George W. Gibbons, Levi Gray, Frederic B. Hartman, John H. Hand, Edward Hartnagle, Henry F. Leiberman, John W. Leveridge, John Murphy, Albert M. Shook, Fred. E. Sherborn, Caputo P. Stearns, George H. Starr, Wm. B. Wermeskerch, Washington Wheelwright, Erastus F. Brown, John A. Broadhead, Wm. B. Crosby, Jr., Ebenezer B. Converse, James E. Dockitle, Jr., O. J. Deleven, Edward S. Dickinson, John Fowler, Jr., Dana L. Hubbard, Jonas B. Kissam, George Kalloch, Thomas Pruden, Wm. T. Sherman, Thomas Allison, Wm. Barnes, George Bell, M. Fernbach, Henry C. Howells, A. Barton Hough, Wm. J. Harding, Charles T. McClenachan, Francis E. Muzbury, Jr., D. Judson Newland, Samuel Rosendale, Charles H. Stanley, Henry R. Smith, Mason W. Tyler and Wm. C. Witter.

Executive sessions for the purpose of confirming nominees only were entered for Thursday and Friday, and the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Tritomer Schutzer Company. To amend the charter of Phelps, Ontario County.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MOSHER—To amend the act relative to the Brooklyn fire limits. Also, relative to conveyance.

By Mr. CARPENTER—Relative to the commutation of taxes for the support of the National Guard.

By Mr. RAYMAN—Relative to the tax on dogs.

By Mr. WARMOUTH—To amend the charter of the Cosmos Insurance Company of New-York.

By Mr. HARTMAN—To provide for an additional Metropolitan Fire Commissioner.

By Mr. FERAN—To amend the charter of the People's Life Association.

By Mr. BENNS—For the better protection of mechanics in this State by the regulation of convict labor.

By Mr. MADDEN—To authorize the purchase of a farm and building in Hempstead for a poor-house; also to confirm the vote of electors in Hempstead relative to a cemetery.

By Mr. SUMNER—To improve the Hackensack Creek.

By Mr. FERRIS—For the improvement of Beckett River; also to legalize the official acts of EDWIN D. WINES as a Justice of the Peace.

By Mr. DEVELIN—To amend the acts relative to the commissioners of the Hamilton Valley Railroad.

By Mr. [illegible]—To amend the code of procedure.

By Mr. LAMPSON—Relating to assessment of highway labor on the Jeffersonville Turnpike.

By Mr. FERRIS—To complete the road from Dockstreet, Yonkers, to New-York City.

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From the New-Orleans Crescent, Jan. 13.

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chance was sent to the Police Station in Hudson City, on the morning of Monday, the 11th instant, that an injured man was lying at the Rock Tavern; he went, in company with Officer Peck, to the house, where he found Johnson sitting in a chair insensible, with blood flowing from his mouth; there was a wound upon the back of his head; witness could get no information as to the way in which Johnson was injured.

Dr. H. S. Hammond testified: That the deceased bore a scalp wound over the left ear, which was, in his opinion, caused by falling upon a sharp stone or by a blow from a sharp instrument; there were no other wounds.

Edward Mannon, a laborer, testified: That he saw the deceased when he was being carried into the Rock Tavern, and was told by the deceased that he "got hurt by stepping off the car."

Thomas McMahon was sworn, and testified to the fact that he was with Johnson at four o'clock on the 11th inst., at which time the latter was perfectly sober, and was on his way home to 12 Mott Hill.

The inquest was further postponed after the examination of this witness, in order to obtain the testimony of other witnesses who were not present. The case is exciting a great deal of interest, the suspicion being entertained by many that the deceased was not upon the cars at all, but that he was carried to the spot and laid between the tracks.

Address Before the New-York State Military Association.

Rev. Mr. GALLAHER, of Brooklyn, delivered a very able and interesting oration last evening, at Steinway Hall, to the New-York State Military Association, which had been in business session during yesterday and Tuesday. The address turned entirely upon the deeds and heroism of our army during the late war, and upon the beneficent results which have proceeded from its prowess. He said that from first to last 2,668,000 men were enlisted during its course, and of these 460,000 were from the State of New-York alone. This latter number, he remarked, was twice the number of men that England ever had power to call into the field. In speaking of the theatre of the war, the land that was actually traversed and fought over, he observed that if the whole of France were laid upon it, that country would be no more in comparison than a baby's apron to his overcoat. Mr. GALLAHER in praising the valor of the army, complimented no less the ready and obedient manner in which it disbanded on the order of the Government. He particularly praised the silent and uncomplaining relinquishment of command shown by FREMONT, MCCLELLAN, SHERIDAN, HUNTER, HOOKER and other Generals when they had reason to suppose themselves unfairly treated.

At the close of the address a guidon was presented by Brig.-Gen. ASHENWALL, President of the Association, to the Seventy-fourth Regiment, located at Buffalo, and received by Col. FINCH, the commander. The body of the flag was of dark blue silk, fringed with gold. In the centre were the arms of the Association, surrounded by its title, viz.: "New-York State Military Association." The guidon cost $100.

Mr. GEORGE W. WARNER, of Grace Church, performed on the organ, both before and after Mr. GALLAHER's address.

Marriage Registration in New-York.

As there is considerable inquiry in regard to the duties of clergymen in certifying and forwarding marriage returns, we will quote briefly the requirements of the law, as stated in the *Evening Post*:

If the marriage is solemnized in either of the Counties of New-York, Westchester, Richmond or Queens, the return should be made within five days to the Bureau of Vital Statistics, in New-York; if within the County of Kings, it should be addressed to Dr. R. CRESSON STILES, Court-house, Brooklyn. If the return is not made within ten days, the omission may be punished by a fine of $10, to be sued for and recovered by the Commissioners Board of Health. It will now be easy for each clergyman to decide for himself in regard to the frequency and extent of his own delinquencies.

If the marriage be celebrated outside of the counties above named—in other words, if it does not take place within the Metropolitan Sanitary District—the clergyman is required to give the Clerk of the School District in which the marriage may be solemnized access to his registry, and furnish such other information as may be necessary to enable such Clerk to make these returns to the Clerk of the county. The returns find their way annually from the County Clerks through the Secretary of State to the Legislature. It is the duty of every clergyman to keep a registry and to note the ages of the persons married, the time of the marriage, and their places of birth, in such registry. (See Laws of 1847, chapter 152, New-York Statutes at Large, volume iv., pp. 281, 282.)

Enough these statements show it is not so clear to a large number of very amiable and excellent clergymen, that they are delinquents within a strict construction of the Registry laws.

The Progress of the Age—Lecture by Dr. J. R. Buchanan.

The first of a series of ten lectures projected by the Democratic Republican Association for the benefit of the citizens of the Ninth Ward who desire a quiet and intellectual evening's entertainment, free of charge, was delivered last evening in Lebanon Hall, No. 698 Hudson-street, by Dr. J. R. BUCHANAN, late of Kentucky. His subject, though somewhat hackneyed, he succeeded in dressing up in a manner both interesting and instructive. He reviewed in a general way the progress of nature from barrenness and emptiness to fruitfulness, populousness and beauty. Then referred to the advance of science in agriculture, whereby the hoe was replaced by the horse plow, and that by steam power. He then speculated somewhat on the advance yet to be achieved, and, to his mind, not far distant, when steam, with its ponderous engine, would be replaced by caloric, the amount of which, produced by one ton of coal, if fully utilized, gave a power equal to the labor of a million men for twenty-four years, and the progress of the largest steam vessel for twelve hours. After recapitulating all the forms in which the products of the soil, including fruits of every kind, are by the application of science preserved to us through all seasons of the year, and transported almost with the same freshness, as when gathered, to every clime, he foreshadowed the physical, intellectual and moral improvement of the world, when in the coming century, by the combined influence of physical and moral advancement wars should cease, peace reign throughout the land, and man expend for his subsistence not more than one-third the time now and for years demanded by the inevitable decree, "in the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread."

Sale of Seats for Brougham's Theatre.

The seats for the opening night at Brougham's Theatre were sold at auction yesterday afternoon. The bidders were prompt, and all the seats were disposed of in about an hour and a half. The first choice of boxes brought $35. The second $35. Mr. BROUGHAM then tried selling, and the third and fourth choices brought $25, when he resigned to Mr. LEONE. The orchestra chairs sold, the first choice, $3 50, the fourth $7 50 and the rest went at prices varying from $5 to $3. Balcony chairs sold from $3 to $2 50. Pit seats from $2 to $1 50. Mr. BROUGHAM undertook the business of selling again, and disposed of the entire second gallery to one man at $2 50 a seat.

Mr. BROUGHAM announced that the premiums paid were to go to the Dramatic Fund. The amount realized for that end was about $2,000. After the sale the buyers went up stairs at a champagne lunch.

United States Steamer Richmond—List of Officers.

The United States steamer *Richmond* will sail from Boston, Mass., about the 30th inst., to join the European Squadron. The following is a list of her officers:

Captain, J. R. M. Mullany; Lieutenant-Commanders, R. R. Wallace, J. W. Philie, D. R. Cassell, A. S. Crowninshield, J. B. Coghlan and J. H. Sands; Ensigns, L. N. Houseel, F. Collins, W. B. H. Fraley, L. D. Webster, J. G. Eaton; First Lieutenant of Marines, R. S. Collum; Surgeon, S. P. Cones; First Assistant Surgeon, J. Ridgely; Paymaster, J. Ramsay; Chief Engineer, J. Johnson; First Assistant Engineers, F. A. Wilson and F. G. Smith; Second Assistant Engineers, E. W. Philips and J. W. Hollihan; Third Assistant Engineer, T. M. Ashton; Boatswain, Robert Dixon; Gunner, John Rogers; Carpenter, E. Thompson; Sailmaker, W. Rogers; Captain's Clerk, E. C. Gillespie; Paymaster's Clerk, S. W. Thomas.

Startling Suicide.

At 11 o'clock last evening Officer EDWARDS, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was going over his beat on the north side of Astor-place, and when near the corner of Lafayette-place, heard the report of a pistol on the opposite side of Astor-place, and turning quickly around, saw a man fall to the pavement. The officer rushed over and discovered that the man had shot himself through the head and was already dead. The body was taken in charge and removed to the Mercer-street Station-house, where it was identified as that of a German named JOHN FRITZ, about 30 years of age. The body was elegantly dressed, and in the pocket of the overcoat was a letter addressed to GEORGE FRITZ, care of SCHAUBURGH & RUHE, No. 394 Broadway, in which the writer states that he could not live any longer, and asks his brother's pardon for taking his own life. He states that his financial matters are all arranged and his board paid up to the 19th inst. No further developments were obtained last evening, and Coroner ROLLINS having been notified, Sergeant FERRIS sent the body to the Morgue to await an inquest.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

During the week past a deep religious interest has been observed in the Forsyth-street Methodist Episcopal Church, and "protracted" meetings have been held nightly. The services have been well attended, and there have been several conversions, two of the converted ones being Roman Catholics. On Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, there will be a public temperance meeting in the main audience-room of the church, on which occasion there will be very interesting exercises.

About 2 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in premises No. 118 Chambers-street, occupied by HOLLANDER & BEYFELD, dealers in army clothing, &c. The fire was confined to the first floor, and the other occupants suffered principally from water.

The Police Commissioners have not yet filled the vacancy caused by the death of Inspector LEONARD. Several of the Captains are understood to be candidates for the promotion, but Capt. JOHN CAMERON, of the Eighteenth Precinct, and Capt. JOHN J. MOORE, of the Seventeenth Precinct, are understood to have the best chances for the place. Capt. MOORE will doubtless obtain the position if he deserves it, but in case he declines, Capt. CAMERON is considered to be most prominent. Both gentlemen are thoroughly qualified for the place.

A public meeting, under the auspices of the Neptune Division Sons of Temperance, was held in the church on Elizabeth-street, Rev. Edwards P. Ingra pastor, last evening. J. GLOVER, Esq., First Vice-President of the Society, presided, and after making a few remarks, introduced as the first speaker EDWIN L. BEARDSLEY, Esq., Superintendent of the Wide-Awake Temple of Honor, and also of the Young People's Temple of Honor, of Providence, R. I. Mr. BEARDSLEY, in the course of his address, spoke of the necessity and importance of young men and others signing the pledge before it was too late. It had been stated that there were about 100 temperance organizations in the City of New-York, and the speaker remarked that there was influence enough in these societies to create a revival of the temperance reform, that would be gratifying to every true friend of the cause. The President introduced as the next speaker, JOHN ALLEN, of Water-street, who stated that he had made up his mind to be true and faithful to the principles of temperance, from this time forward, and, as a proof of his sincerity, he signed a pronouncion in writing, to become a member of the Neptune Division of the Sons of Temperance.

At last night's session of the Sunday School Convention, now being held at Grace Chapel, Fourteenth-street, the subject of "Bible Classes" formed the subject of consideration. I. was treated by Dr. A. H. VINTON, of St. Mark's Church, under the head of the "Importance of Bible Study," both in Sunday Schools and for the teachers themselves. Rev. Dr. GARDNER, of the Church of the Holy Saviour, spoke of the "Course of Instruction" needed in Sunday Schools, and Revs. Dr. TUTTLE and GRAY on the subject of "Infant Classes" in Sunday Schools. There was a very fair attendance of the laity at last night's session.

Rev. HENRY ANGEL lectured last evening in the Sixth-street Baptist Church before the Manhattan Division No. 16 and a large and appreciative audience. He introduced his lecture by saying that he engaged in the work of the evening with a great deal of seriousness, and stated that while he believed in apt illustration and a story with a good point, yet he had no sympathy with the modern style of lecturing, creating to the taste of the public a desire for the clownish and funny alone. He then went on to show the evils of intemperance in every age, and proved very conclusively that seven-eighths of all the wars, murders, suicides and misery of earth were caused by the use of alcoholic liquors. His lecture was eloquent and logical.

At 9 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the brick building in Twenty-third-street, near Third-avenue, in side of the "Chapel of Living Waters." The church of St. George's Church will be assisted on the occasion by Rtmc. MARIETTA GARZANIGA, Messrs. ARTHUR MATTHESON and EDGAR BROWNE, and Masters ERNEST REISE and WM. B. FORMAN. Mr. W. F. WILLIAMS will conduct the programme.

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN delivered at the Cooper Institute, last evening, another of his lectures, for he avowed purpose of recovering the money expended in the political campaign in which he ran for member of Congress last Fall. He repeated his declarations of enmity to the British lion, spoke of what he had done and proposed to do in aid of Fenianism, and discharged a quantity of his Bastile epigrams. The audience was not large.

A lecture will be delivered at Tremor's Hall, Sixth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, to-night, by Rev. NOAH H. SCHENCK, D. D. Subject: "The Lift and Path of our Social Powers."

The President of the Union League Club has called a special meeting for this (Thursday) evening, to receive and act upon the amended reports of the inspectors and canvassers in the late election for officers.

The Fruit Growers' Club will meet to-day at 1:30 P. M., at their rooms, No. 245 Broadway. ANDREW S. FULLER will read an essay on "City Gardens."

The retail trade of Broadway appears to be suffering. Between Canal and Bleecker-streets at least a dozen first-class stores are empty.

A meeting of the East River Association, at Cooper Institute, Room No. 18, this (Thursday) evening, for the purpose of general discussion by citizens of the removal of rocks at Hell Gate, and the improvement of the East River generally.

The New-York Association of Hamilton Alumni hold their first reunion to-night at the Astor House.

Mr. HUMPHREY BLAND, a well-known actor, who died on the 17th inst., was buried yesterday, the funeral services taking place at the late residence of the deceased, No. 39 Rutgers-place, in the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, Mrs. Scott, Messrs. Gilbert, Dyott, Conner, Whiting, Dunn, Barton Hill, and other well-known members of the profession.

New-Jersey.

A large number of houses in Jersey City and other portions of Hudson County are now vacant, and the words "to let" are more numerous than door-plates.